KETTERING

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

LESLIE W. DRYLAND, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.Lond.,

TOGETHER WITH THE

Annual Reports of the Sanitary Inspector,

AND

Inspector of Dairies and Cowsheds

FOR 1909.

KETTERING:

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MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

FOR 1909.

To the Kettering Rural District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I present for your consideration my Fourth Annual Report.

The chief features of the Report for 1909 are:

(1) The decrease of notifications of Infectious Disease, only 58 having been received compared with 98 last year, a record for this district.

(2) A severe epidemic of Measles in the Northern part of the district, especially at Corby, a special report of which was sent to the Local Government Board, a copy of which is inserted at end of this report.

(3) A small epidemic of Typhoid Fever at Storefield in the Parish of Newton.

Population.

The estimated population, 13,000 at middle of 1908, has increased slightly, but not to any great extent; 7 new houses have been occupied, and the excess of births over deaths is only 137. I estimate the population at 13,150 at middle of 1909.

Births.

Two hundred and seventy-eight births have been registered, the fewest number so far recorded in this district during the past 10 years, giving a birth rate of 21·14, compared with 23·07 in 1908. In spite of the estimated increase in population, the actual births and the birth-rate are slowly but surely declining.

Deaths.

The total deaths amount to 141, or 4 more than last year. This gives a death-rate of 10·7; of this number 57 were those of persons over 65 years of age.

Infantile Mortality.

This table shows a slight increase compared to last year, 27 infants dying under one year of age, and 10 of these before the end of the first month. The very severe weather experienced in February and March no doubt had some influence, coupled with the large epidemic of Measles. The rate of 97·1, however, is well below the average of the preceding 10 years, and compares very favourably with that of more congested areas.

Zymotic Death-rate.

The Zymotic death-rate, calculated from number of deaths from the principal Zymotic Diseases (Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, and Enteric), is 1·1.

Here follow the tables of statistics required by the Local Government Board, to which is added a list of all the deaths registered in the district during the year; also a report on Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths registered in District under One Year of Age		Total Deaths registered in District at all Ages.		Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
1899	11,750	287	24·4	37	128·9	166	14·1	...	...	...	...	...
1900	12,000	316	25·8	29	91·7	179	14·9	...	...	...	...	...
1901	11,674	296	25·3	32	117·6	139	11·8	...	..	...	...	...
1902	12,000	303	25·2	28	92·4	140	11·6	...	...	...	...	.
1903	12,000	310	25·8	24	77·4	137	11·4	...	..	16	153	12·8
1904	12,500	309	24·7	44	142·6	154	12·3	...	...	17	171	13·6
1905	12,750	293	22·8	28	99·1	152	11·9	...	...	11	163	12·7
1906	12,850	295	22·9	21	71·1	113	8·7	...	...	14	127	9·8
1907	13,000	311	23·9	31	99·6	135	10·3	...	...	10	145	11·1
1908	13,000	300	23·07	23	76·6	137	10·5	...	...	9	146	11·2
Averages for years 1899—1908	12,352	302	24·4	30	91·7	145	11·8	...	. .	...	...	...
1909	13,150	278	21·14	27	97·1	141	10·7	...	...	16	157	11·9

*Rates calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water). 47,353

Total population at all ages ... 11,674 (At Census of 1901.)

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1909.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in Whole District.							Total Cases Notified in Locality.							Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Burton Latimer.	Newton.	Geddington.	Pytchley.	Rushton.	Weekley	Other Localities.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.								
Diphtheria	6	...	1	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	2
Erysipelas	5	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...
Scarlet Fever	35	1	8	22	2	2	..	15	...	4	4	5	2	5	20
Enteric Fever	10	...	...	2	3	5	...	1	6	3	...	..	...	...	9
Totals ...	56	1	9	28	6	10	2	18	6	7	5	5	3	12	31

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1909.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in Whole District at Subjoined Ages.							Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Measles	13	3	5	5	...	...	..	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..
Enteritis	5	1	3	...	...	...	1	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	10	...	...	4	1	5	...	...
Other tuberculous diseases ...	5	...	1	1	...	3	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease ...	6	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Bronchitis	14	3	1	...	...	1	9	...
Pneumonia	7	2	1	...	...	2	2	...
Pleurisy	1	.	...	...	...	...	1	...
Premature birth	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases & Accidents of parturition	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Heart diseases	15	...	...	...	1	3	11	...
Accidents	4	...	1	...	1	2	...	...
Suicides	2	...	...	...	...	2	..	...
Not certified		...	...	...	...	..	...	...
All other causes	55	15	...	...	1	9	30	...
All causes	141	27	13	10	4	30	57	...

TABLE V.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1909.

Deaths from stated causes in Weeks and Months under 1 year of age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes (Certified	2	3	1	4	10	3	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	..	1	27
All Causes (Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3
Whooping Cough	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa, all forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
enteritis	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	3
Congenital Defects	...	1	...	3	4	...	...		..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	4
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	3
Tuberculous peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other tuberculous diseases	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	1	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	.	.	.	...	1	...	...	7
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	...		1	...	...	1	3
Pneumonia	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	.	2
Other Causes	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..		.	1	.	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	1	4	10	3	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	...	1	27

Population estimated to middle of 1909 ... 13,150

Deaths from all causes at all ages 141

TABLE VI.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AT ALL AGES.

Abscess	2
Accidents	4
Addison's Disease	1
Apoplexy	15
Atelectacis	1
Bright's Disease	5
Bronchitis	14
Cerebral Tumour	1
Colitis	1
Congenital Debility	4
Convulsions	7
Cystitis	1
Diabetes	2
Diphtheria	1
Entritis	5
Heart Disease	15
Marasmus	2
Malignant Disease	6
Measles	13
Phthisis	10
Pneumonia	7
Premature Birth	3
Respiratory Diseases	1
Senile Decay	13
Suicides	2
Tubercular Diseases	5
	141

ANNUAL REPORT

On the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	17	...	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries & Outworkers' Workshops)	20	...	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	24	1	...
Total	61	1	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects		Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	
Want of cleanliness in tenement workshops	1	1	
Overcrowding	..	...	...
Other Nuisances	...	...	
Sanitary accommodation :—			...
Insufficient	1	1	...
Unsuitable or defective ...	...	...	...
Not separate for sexes ..	...	...	
			...
Total	2	2	...

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.								Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	Outwork in Infected Premises Secs. 109- 10.	
	Lists received from Employers Twice in the year.			Lists received from Employers once in the year.			Number of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils.	Number of Addresses forwarded to other Councils.		Orders made.	Prosecutions.
	Lists.	Outworkers		Lists.	Outworkers						
		Contractors.	Workmen.		Contractors.	Workmen.					
Boots and Shoes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wearing Apparel— Making, &c. ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	209	...	...
Brush Making ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	209	...	..

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year	Number.
Bakehouses	24
Workshops	20
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	44

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act, (s. 5)—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	1
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	1
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
In use at the end of the year	

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

This disease has of late years been of a very mild character, and its numbers are decreasing rapidly.

In 1907—155 cases, 3 deaths.
„ 1908—86 „ no death.
„ 1909—35 „ no death.

Burton Latimer.

Fifteen of these 35 cases were notified in Burton Latimer where the epidemic of the last two years was dying out in the spring; no fresh cases have been notified since last June; 6 cases came from one house. This epidemic, an account of which appeared in the reports of 1907 and 1908, lasted two-and-a-half years, and no less than 81 cases were notified in 1907, 42 in 1908, and 15 in 1909, making a total of 148 cases, with 3 deaths, all of which latter were in 1907. A very large number of the people in this village are engaged in clothing factories, and I think the great difficulty in coping with the epidemic was due to this cause. The factories are not overcrowded, and the sanitation is good. Now that we have had no cases since June last, it is to be hoped that this epidemic is ended.

Rushton.

Five cases occurred in two semi-detached houses. The first case was imported by a boy who had been away from home; 2 cases were removed to Hospital; the other 3 were isolated at home. The epidemic was confined to these two houses.

Geddington.

Only 4 cases were notified from here, compared with 28 last year; a child was discovered peeling, which infected 3 others.

Pytchley. Four cases were notified at considerable intervals; 3 were removed to Hospital.

Weekley. Two cases suddenly appeared at Weekley, and were isolated at home; no cause could be found, although extensive enquiries were made.

Single cases occurred at Cransley, Broughton, and Grafton, but precautions were taken, and no further cases appeared in these villages.

Measles. A very severe epidemic appeared at Corby, resulting in 8 deaths. A copy of the Special Report sent to the Local Government Board appears at end of this report. The Schools were closed and disinfected. Weldon, a village one-and-a-half miles distant, was also visited by a severe form of Measles, and 2 deaths occurred here. It happened during a spell of very severe weather, and Broncho-Pneumonia carried off the 4 children. Altogether 13 deaths occurred in the whole district from this cause.

Diphtheria. Six cases were notified during the year, and 1 death occurred; 1 was subsequently proved not to be Diphtheria, as no organism could be found by the Clinical Research Association. In every case, when possible, a swab is now sent up for examination, the cost being defrayed by the Council.

Two cases were found at the Cottage Homes, Burton Latimer, and were removed to Hospital. The drains were found to be defective. This was at once remedied; no more cases were notified from here.

One case was notified from Cransley, and verified by Clinical Research. Here the drains, on being smoke tested, leaked seriously, and had to be relaid. No further case occurred here.

A single case appeared at Corby, and proved fatal at once; the house and bedding were disinfected.

A single case occurred at Weekley in a cottage next to where the two cases of Scarlet Fever suddenly and unaccountably appeared. All the drains were examined, and no cause could be found. The case was verified by the Clinical Research Association, and made a good recovery with anti-toxin.

A single case occurred at Cottingham, where the privy required cleaning; removal to Hospital was offered but refused.

Enteric Fever.

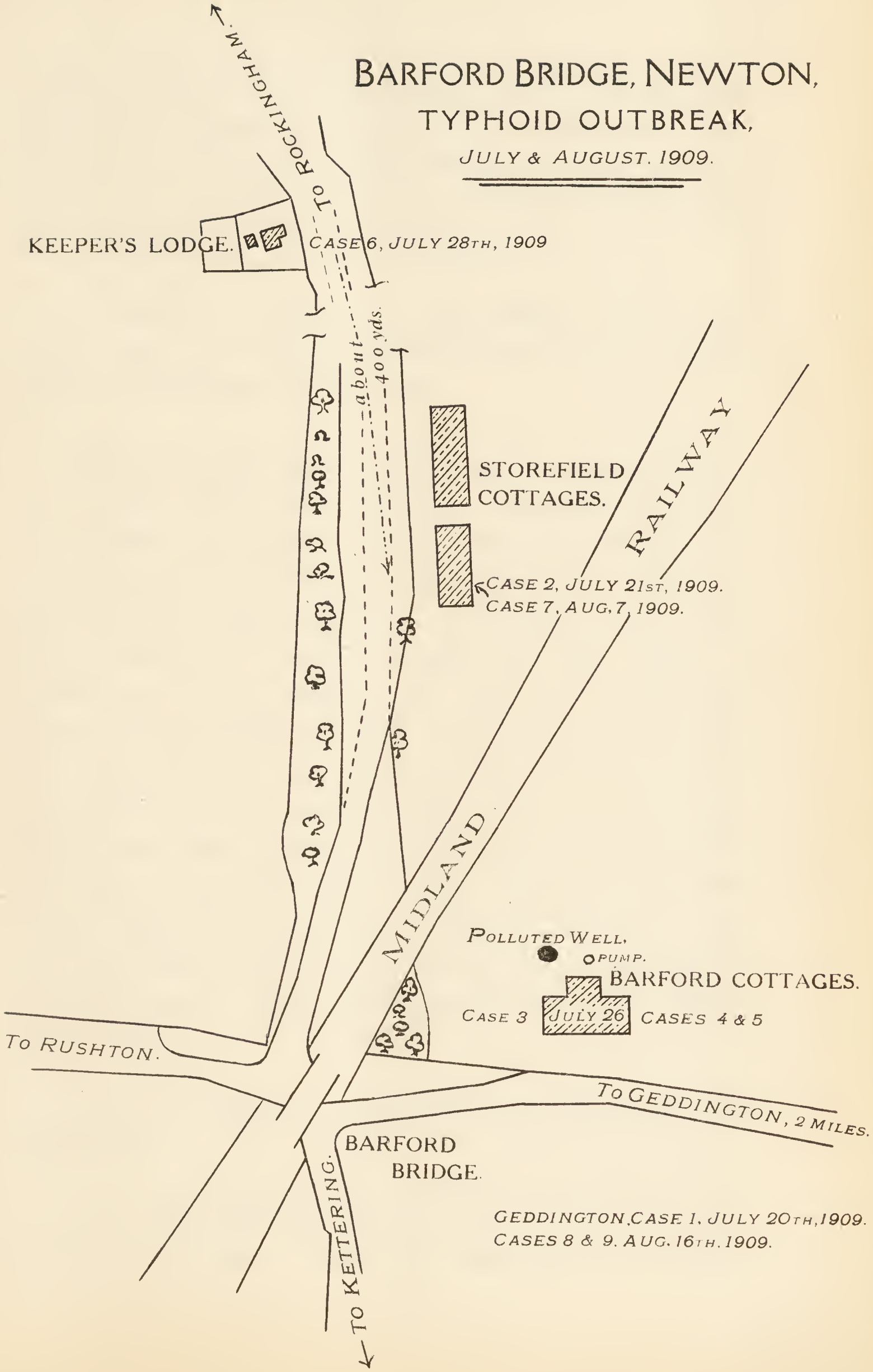
On July 20th a case of Enteric Fever was notified at Geddington; nothing on the premises could be found likely to account for it.

On July 21st Case 2 was notified at Storefield Cottages, in the Parish of Newton, about two miles away from Case 1. No defect of sanitation could be found here. It was noticed, however, that Case 1 worked at the ironstone pits close to Case 2, and that they had played cricket together in a field near by, and both had drunk some water from a pump behind two cottages called Barford Cottages shewn in the accompanying map. Meanwhile three more cases (3, 4, and 5) were notified

BARFORD BRIDGE, NEWTON,

TYPHOID OUTBREAK,

JULY & AUGUST. 1909.



GEDDINGTON, CASE 1. JULY 20TH, 1909.
CASES 8 & 9. AUG. 16TH. 1909.

on July 26th at these two cottages above mentioned, close to the pump. On July 26th a sixth case was notified at a Keeper's Lodge about 300 yards away; this boy had also played cricket with Cases 1 and 2, and had also drunk water out of the pump.

A report of analysis of this pump water now arrived from the Clinical Research Association, proving recent contamination of the well.

The pump, previously condemned on suspicion, was now closed and the well filled in. Meanwhile Case 7 was notified on August 7th who had also drunk this water, and was in the same house as Case 2. All these cases were removed to Hospital. Pure water was fetched from a distance to these cottages, and the epidemic ceased here, but on August 17th two more cases were discovered at Geddington in the house where Case 1 had been ill previous to his removal to the Hospital. This case I had no doubt infected the privy here, and although disinfectants were used at the time, there is little doubt that flies infected the milk supply and pantry in the house. These two cases were removed to Hospital; the privy was limed, then filled up and pail closet substituted. By these means a serious epidemic in a populous village was averted.

nall-Pox. We have again to record no case of Small-Pox in the district.

hthisis. Ten cases died during the year; three cases were notified to me only. Voluntary notification is a failure,

and if this disease is to be checked the importance of compulsory notification of all cases cannot be over-estimated. In the absence of this latter, however, I would like to draw the attention of the Council to my suggestions on page 12 in last year's report.

I am exceedingly pleased to report that arrangements are in progress whereby the useful work of the Sanatorium will be extended. The educational value of this Institution, teaching the patient and his friends that the sputem in this disease should be disinfected, cannot be over-estimated.

Puerperal Fever.

There has been no case for four years.

Cancer.

Only 6 cases have been reported in the whole of the district.

Infantile Mortality.

Twenty-seven infants have died before reaching the age of one year, being a rate of 97·1. Ten of these children died before they were a month old, 4 of whom had congenital defects, 3 were prematurely born, 2 died of convulsions, and 1 of marasmus. The Measles epidemic accounted for 3 deaths.

Factories and Workshops.

All the Factories and Workshops have been inspected, and there is sufficient sanitary accommodation for both sexes in all these except in one instance, which has been notified to that effect, and will shortly be remedied.

Slaughter Houses.

There are 16 Slaughter Houses in the district. We have no special Meat Inspector, but as these Slaughter

Houses are scattered over a large area of country, and often only one animal is slaughtered at a time, it would be practically impossible for him to see each carcase.

Rainfall in 1909,

Taken at Reservoir of Burton Latimer Water Supply.

	Total Depth. Inches.		Number of days with 0·1 or more recorded.
January ...	·82	...	12
February ...	·55	...	7
March ...	2·30	...	17
April ...	1·40	...	13
May ...	1·62	...	12
June ...	3·20	...	18
July ...	2·79	...	13
August ...	1·65	...	9
September ...	1·89	...	19
October ...	3·50	...	27
November ...	·52	...	12
December ...	3·59	...	21
Totals	23·83	...	180

The first two months of the year were exceedingly dry, and water became very scarce. Many of the springs were almost dry, and water in many instances had to be fetched from some distance. June, July, October, and December were all very wet months, so that the total rainfall amounted to 23·83 inches; higher figures were registered in some parts of the district.

Water Supply and Drainage Burton Latimer.

The new scheme gives a magnificent supply of water to this village. The sewer was re-laid in Piggott's Lane; also a new sewer was laid in Croxen's Yard. The effluent from the sewerage is good.

Geddington.

The well at Geddington Cross ran very low during the drought in the Spring, and some doubt was expressed as to its purity; on being tested a second time, however, it was found to be good.

The septic tank has been cleaned out, and the effluent is improving.

Stanion.

The new well, with a windmill pump attached, gives a good supply of water, and is a great boon to the village; the old main drain is not in the best of order.

Broughton.

A copy of the Special Report to the Local Government Board *re* the Water Supply will be found on page 19. The various improvements which were suggested in this report have been carried out.

Pytchley.

A complete scheme for the drainage of this village has been prepared, and the work will be carried out as soon as the necessary sanction of the Local Government Board has been obtained.

Corby.

The new scheme of Water Supply for this village has not been carried out yet, owing to unforseen difficulties. The sanitary condition of this village leaves something to be desired, and the School playground last winter was a sea of mud.

Cottingham. The old stone drain mentioned in last year's report has been relaid with 9-inch socketed pipes; also a length of open ditch has been covered in over 12-inch pipes.

Thorpe Malsor. The new septic tank is finished.

Rushton. A new length of sewer has been laid near the church in connection with the main drain of the village.

Loddington. This village being over 400 feet above the sea level, suffered severely from want of water during the early part of the year, but no case of infectious disease occurred.

New Cemetery. A scheme for a new Cemetery at Burton Latimer was submitted to the Local Government Board, and I made a Special Report for the official enquiry, which was held at Burton Latimer in November last.

Nursing. The health of Geddington and surrounding villages will no doubt be benefitted by the new resident Nurse, who has just taken up her duties.

During the past year I have lost the services of Mr. Roy Davey, the Sanitary Inspector, but Mr. Wallis, who has taken up his duties, has given great assistance, and carried out my instructions with tact and care, and I must thank Mr. Gillson, the Surveyor of the Council, for his ready help in the drainage and water supply department.

In conclusion, I have no hesitation in saying that the sanitary condition of the district is improving. During

two separate months there was no case of infectious disease notified, a record never before achieved since the Notifications Act was adopted here, but several improvements should be made, two of which I drew attention to in last year's report, viz., the proper disinfection of rooms where Consumption and Cancer cases have died. If the public could only be roused to the danger incurred when persons move into another house and sleep in a room lately vacated by one of these cases, it would very soon be remedied. I trust the Council may be able to take some steps in the near future with this object.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

LESLIE W. DRYLAND.

KETTERING,
January, 1909.

To the Secretary of the Local Government Board.

SPECIAL REPORT ON BROUGHTON DRAINAGE.

SIR,

In response to the request contained in your letter of the 16th December last, to the Clerk of the Rural District Council of Kettering, that I should prepare a Special Report on the Water Supply of the village of Broughton, "and its sufficiency, apart from its need, of sewer flushing, and its wholesomeness," I submit the following:—

Before proceeding further, I wish to draw your attention to the remarks in my Annual Report for 1907:

Drainage of Broughton.—"There is as yet no proper Water Supply, and the flushing of these drains has to be done by a cart periodically; this, however, is not satisfactory, as there is not enough water to make the sewage disposal works act efficiently."

I meant to convey that there is no proper supply for flushing the drains, and not to imply that there is not enough water for drinking and domestic purposes.

There are 273 houses in Broughton. To supply these there are 76 wells which are covered, with pumps affixed, and 11 open wells in use. There are 3 parish

wells which supply 28 houses, these having no supply of their own. There are 14 wells known to be polluted, which are not used.

There is no doubt that as far as quantity goes there is an ample supply of water; although it has been a dry season there is still plenty of water in the wells. I inspected all the 11 open wells in use, took samples from each, and with one exception they passed a rough test.

Two out of the three parish wells are open, and one is closed, with a pump over it. This latter is excellent water, fit for drinking. The other two were found, on chemical analysis, to be unfit for drinking. The first one is a shallow well by the side of a by-road, where buckets can be dipped by hand; this can be easily contaminated. The people, however, who use it do not complain of illness. The other parish well is situated on the the village green, and is a deep well with a bucket and windlass. This is situated near some privies, also, the the top being open, water gets back into the well from round the sides. The Churchyard is also near, but I think too far off to contaminate it. This well was cleaned out and then gave a much better report. I would suggest that both these wells be covered in completely, a pump erected, and the privies in the one case dug out and removed. I believe then that the water would be quite good. With regard to the open wells, I would suggest that one of them be filled in, as it is shallow and dirty. The others are fine, large wells, and, if covered over and pumps affixed, would not then be liable to pollution, as far as I can ascertain.

Regarding—

1st. That the health of the village is exceptionally good.

2nd—That no case of infectious disease has been notified during 1908.

3rd—That only one case of Diphtheria was notified in 1907, and that was traced to a faulty drain.

4th—That the quantity of water is practically unlimited.

I am of opinion that there is no urgency for a new water supply, other than that required for flushing, as before mentioned.

I have sent a copy of this Report to the Clerk of of the Rural District Council.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LESLIE W. DRYLAND.

The Secretary, Local Government Board,
Whitehall.

KETTERING,
July 9th. 1909.

To the Secretary of the Local Government Board.

Re PROPOSED EXTENSION OF BURTON LATIMER CEMETERY.

SIR,

In response to your request for report as to suitability of proposed site for extension of Cemetery at Burton Latimer, I submit the following :—

The proposed site of rather more than three acres is situated on the slope of a hill on the south side of the village.

Water Supply.

A new Water Supply has lately been laid on, bringing an unlimited supply of pure water from a deep well two-and-a-half miles away. There is no possibility of this being contaminated, but many of the houses at present are depending on well water. There is, however, only one well, a private one, *in use,* within 100 yards radius of the new site, and this well is much nearer to the present burial ground, and it is, I am informed, about to be closed and the new supply laid on.

Soil.

The site is at present a grass field, sloping rapidly away from the village towards a small brook with a good stream of water running down. There is about three

feet of loam overlying a thick clay bed. I inspected five trial holes, and water was found at varying depths, in two instances only three feet below the surface; consequently before any burials can be effected the site must be drained, this can easily be done into the brook at the lowest level of the field away from the village.

rainage. This brook has a good fall, and a few hundred yards lower down receives the outfall of the Sewage Farm. There are no houses very near this brook, and there is practically no risk of any nuisance from this cause.

From a public health point of view, I see no objection to this site being used as a burial ground.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LESLIE W. DRYLAND,

Medical Officer of Health,
Kettering Rural District Council.

To the Secretary of the Local Government Board.

SPECIAL REPORT ON MEASLES EPIDEMIC AT CORBY.

June 5th, 1909.

SIR,

In response to your request for a special report on Measles epidemic in February of this year, at the village of Corby in this District, I submit the following:—

Corby is a village situated in north-east part of District with a population of about 1100, and had been free from any infectious disease for some time. During January and February, a very large number of villages in North Northamptonshire were visited by more or less severe epidemics of Measles. On January 20th, one case of Measles was observed in a house in Weldon Road, this was isolated from school. The child had recently paid a visit to Weldon where many cases were in progress at the time, Weldon being about one-and-a-half miles distant. No other cases occurred until February 1st, when qtite suddenly many cases appeared, which resulted in 30 different families being affected. I was acquainted with these facts on February 2nd, and at once closed the school for three weeks, which period was subsequently extended to March 16th. The Sunday Schools were also closed, and the meetings of Band of Hope, Mothers' Meetings, Young Peoples' Guild, etc. Children were also excluded from Church and Chapel.

The epidemic spread with great rapidity, and 179 school children had Measles, as well as a large number of younger ones: probably, at least, 250 cases occurred. There is a village Nurse who worked hard. The mortality was great, chiefly due to Bronchitis and Pneumonia, and is attributed by the two local medical men to

1. Severity of epidemic.
2. Poverty of those families who lost children.
3. Extreme severity of weather at the time.
4. Overcrowded state of village.

The zymotic death rate during previous year in the whole district was *nil*, consequently the law of average may have had some influence in this epidemic. Enquiries have been made as to the statement of overcrowded state of village. New iron works are being made here, and many lodgers are accommodated, but in no case have I been able to prove inadequate space per person in the sleeping rooms.

The sanitary state of the village is not ideal, old drains communicating with an open brook which runs through the village and which smells at times most offensively, but a new scheme for water supply is being prepared. No doubt in the future it will be followed by better drainage, but of late years this has been a very healthy village.

I am, Sir,

Yours obedient servant,

LESLIE W. DRYLAND.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

FOR 1909.

To the Chairman and Members of the Kettering Rural District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Report dealing with the Sanitary work in the Rural District of Kettering for the year 1909.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of Infectious Diseases notified was 56, against 95 last year. The premises were disinfected in all cases, and disinfectants supplied for use in

sickrooms. The following is a detailed summary of the cases :—

Parish.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Ery-sipelas.	Diph-theria.	Total.
Burton Latimer	15	1	...	2	18
Broughton ...	1	...	...	...	1
Corby ...	2	...	...	1	3
Cottingham ...	...	...	...	1	1
Cransley ...	1	...	...	1	2
Geddington ...	4	3	...	...	7
Grafton Underwood	1	...	...	...	1
Middleton ...	...	...	1	...	1
Newton ...	...	6	...	...	6
Oakley, Great ...	...	...	1	...	1
Pytchley ...	4	...	1	...	5
Rushton ...	5	...	...	...	5
Thorpe Malsor ...	...	...	1	...	1
Warkton ...	...	...	1	...	1
Weekley ...	2	...	...	1	3
Total	35	10	5	6	56

The following Schools were disinfected owing to outbreaks of Measles: Geddington, Weldon, Great Oakley, and Corby.

Six cases of Typhoid Fever occurred at Storefield Cottages, Newton, in August. The origin of the epidemic was found to be a polluted well. Unfortunately a man belonging to Geddington, and working at the

ironstone siding near, drank of the polluted water, contracted the disease, and was the cause of two persons contracting the disease at Geddington. The pump over the polluted well was immediately removed and the well closed in. Steps are being taken by the owner of the cottages to provide a pure supply of water.

Three deaths from Phthisis were voluntarily notified to the Medical Officer from Broughton, Loddington, and Great Oakley. The rooms in each case were disinfected.

NUISANCES.

The following is a table of the Nuisances found during the year :—

Defective Closet accommodation	29
Defective Drainage ...	20
Accumulation of Manure ...	7
Polluted or Insufficient Water Supplies	3
Overcrowding	6

52 of these have been dealt with, and the remainder are being attended to.

The brooks and culverts at Pytchley, Middleton, Broughton, and Corby have been cleansed.

I am pleased to state that in no case has it been necessary to resort to legal proceedings.

PLANS.

Plans were passed by the Council for the following Buildings, Drainage, &c. :—

Village.	Number of New Buildings.	Number of Buildings. connected to Sewer and Water Supply.	Number of Premises altered or extended.	Total.
Burton Latimer	10	386	5	401
Broughton	2	10	—	12
Corby	13	—	—	13
Cransley	—	1	—	1
Geddington	4	—	1	5
Loddington	—	2	—	2
Pytchley	—	2	—	2
Total	29	401	6	436

The details of each plan are carefully examined and compared with the Byelaws. The work in each case is inspected by me and the drains tested. This entailed nearly 200 inspections, the bulk of which were at Burton Latimer. It is satisfactory to record that at Burton Latimer only about 15 premises are not connected with the sewer. The greater portion of the premises have public water supply and several of those unconnected have good private wells.

DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

I have examined 78 Dairies and Milkshops in the district, and forwarded a detailed report thereon to the Joint Committee. This matter will, doubtless, be fully reported on by the Veterinary Inspector.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 17 Factories in the district as enumerated below :—

Clothing Factories	...		7
Boot Factories	...	...	4
Brewery	...	...	1
Mineral Water Works		...	1
Brickworks	...	...	1
Iron Works	...	...	1
Flour Mills	..	...	2

There are 20 Workshops and 24 Bakehouses on the register. The outworkers on the lists received by me number 209. The homes were inspected, and in all cases where Infectious Diseases occurred home-work was discontinued. All the Factories at Burton Latimer are now equipped with efficiently flushed water closets. One notice was received from H.M Inspector of Factories referring to the uncleanly state of a Bake-house. I visited the premises and the necessary work was carried out.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

I have inspected the Slaughter Houses of the district and found them satisfactory.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

S. WALLIS, A.R. San. I.,
Inspector of Nuisances and
New Buildings.

4th January, 1910.

To the Joint Committee of the Urban and Rural Districts of Kettering, and of the Urban Districts of Desborough and Rothwell, *re* DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

Veterinary Inspector's Annual Report.

KETTERING,
January, 1910.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report that during the past year I have made inspections of premises occupied by Registered Cow Keepers to the number of 349, and an individual examination, with especial regard to the condition of their udders, of 3246 Milking Cows.

With reference to the sanitary state of the Cowsheds inspected, the following conditions were found to prevail, viz. :—

Good or satisfactory in	321	cases.
Unsatisfactory or bad in	28	,,
Total ...	349	

It will be seen therefore that the sanitary condition of the Cowsheds in the period covered by the Report was unsatisfactory or bad in 8·02 cases per cent.

A separate inspection of every cow contributing to the public Milk Supply, and with especial regard to the condition of its udder, has been made with the following results :—

Number of Cows inspected, 3246.

Number of abnormal udders, 110 or 3·38 per cent.

Of these deranged udders 24 or ·73 per cent. were in a condition calculated to render the milk harmful to persons consuming it in an uncooked state; the remaining 86 or 2·64 per cent. being cases of atrophied quarters or other abnormalities, which would not affect the quality of the milk.

During the year, and on many previous occasions, my attention has been called by milk consumers to the fact that dairymen often have in their possession cows which are affected with tumours, or as they are popularly termed "cancers," in the region of the throat or jaws, and complaining that milk from these animals is allowed to be sold for public consumption. It is perfectly true that a number of the dairy stock in this, and most other districts, are affected with these tumours, but I should like to take this opportunity of saying that they are not cancers at all, but simply actinomycotic growths, due to a fungus which grows on certain plants, and particularly on the awns of barley. The effect on cattle consuming

grain so affected may be to cause a tumour at or near the point of inoculation ; but the disease is purely local, cannot be transmitted from one animal to another, or from animal to man, and has no effect whatever upon the milk, or upon the meat either, provided the diseased portion be cut away.

Of the 28 Cowsheds the state of which was bad or unsatisfactory, the conditions met with were as follows : General sanitary arrangements bad in 8 cases ; insufficient attention to general cleanliness, 17 cases ; accumulation of manure in too close proximity to sheds, 3 cases.

Of the 24 cases of udder disease, the Milk from which was unfit for human consumption, 8 of these were due to acute Mastitis, 2 to acute Supperative Mastitis, 1 to blood contamination, and 13 to inauration of the gland suggestive of the existence of Tubercular disease of the udder.

At one dairy, 18 of the 28 cows were found to be in extremely low condition, and a sample of milk from the more pronounced cases was sent for bacteriological examination to the Clinical Research Association, whose report stated that no Tubercle organisms were found therein.

In all, samples of Milk from 24 cases of udder derangements have been sent to the Clinical Research Association (London) for bacteriological examination ; in 21 of these cases the Milk was reported as being unfit for human use, but in no case were Tubercle bacilli found to be present.

I beg to append a tabulated summary of this Report for 1909 by the side of those for the five previous years.

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
No. of Cowsheds inspected ...	286	315	350	348	349	349
No. Good or satisfactory ...	243	271	319	298	313	321
No. Bad or unsatisfactory	29 or 10·13%	40 or 12·69%	31 or 8·85%	50 or 14·36%	36 or 10·31%	28 or 8·02%
No. of Cows inspected ...	1731	2447	2984	2948	3124	3246
No. of abnormal udders ...	66 or 3·81%	79 or 3·22%	86 or 2·88%	81 or 2·78%	86 or 2·75%	110 or 3·38%
No. of abnormal udders secreting harmful milk ...	11 or ·64%	17 or ·69%	21 or ·70%	19 or ·64%	24 or ·76%	24 or ·73%

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

TREVOR F. SPENCER, M.R.C.V.S.

KETTERING URBAN DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTH OF KETTERING

FOR THE YEAR

1909.

BY

JOHN ALLISON, M.D.,

F.R.C.S., E., D.P.H.Lond.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Kettering:

T. BEATY HART, BRIDEWELL Printing Works, Mill Road.

INDEX.

1.—Sanitary Committee 7

Statistical Memoranda 8

2.—Map of Kettering, shewing the division of the Town into Wards *Inset*

3.—Introduction—Geology of Kettering 10

4.—Vital Statistics

Population in Wards 10—11

Number of Dwelling Houses 11

Births 12

Vaccination 12

Deaths 12—13

Registration of Still Births 13

Ages at Death 13

Causes of Death 14

Notifiable Infectious Diseases 14

Principal Zymotic Diseases 15

Phthisis 15

Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy 15

Comparative Mortality 16

Inquests 17

Deaths of Non-residents 17

Infantile Mortality 18

5.—Infectious Diseases PAGE

Discovery and Diagnosis 19
Number of Notifications 19—20
Scarlet Fever 21—23
Diphtheria 23—24
Enteric Fever 25—26
Erysipelas 27
Puerperal Fever 27—28
Measles 28
Whooping Cough 29
Phthisis 29—32
Bronchitis and Pneumonia 33
Cancer 33
Disinfection 34
Disinfection Station 34—35
Small-Pox Hospital 35
Isolation 35

6.—Sanitation—

Sanitary Inspector's Report 35—39
Lady Sanitary Inspector's Report 40—42
Underground Bakehouse 42
Common Lodging House 42
Ice Cream Makers 42
Slaughter Houses 43
Knacker's Yard 43
Marine Stores 43
Offensive Trades—Leather Dressers 44
Houses unfit for Human Habitation 44
Factories, Workshops, and Work Places 44
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops 44

INDEX—*Continued.*

PAGE

Milk Sellers 45

Water Supply 45

Sewage Disposal Works 46

Town Drainage 46

Refuse Destructor 47

Scavenging 47

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909 48

Change of Staff 48

7.—Appendix—

Local Government Board Tables :—

I.—Vital Statistics of whole District during 1909, and previous years 49

II.—Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1909 50

III.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during year 1909 51

IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during year 1909 .. 52

V.—Infantile Mortality 53

Annual Report on the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act 54—55

Classification of Deaths *Inset*

Report of the Medical Officer to the Joint Hospital Board 56—57

Inspector's Report *re* Dairies, Cowsheds, &c. 58—60

Nuisance Inspector's Report *re* Dairies, &c., May, 1909 .. 61—62

List of Milk Sellers 63—65

Annual Statement of New Buildings 66—67

KETTERING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

SANITARY COMMITTEE, 1909.

CHAIRMAN—

COUNCILLOR L. E. BRADLEY.

MEMBERS—

COUNCILLOR H. BARLOW, (Chairman of the Council, **ex-officio**).

COUNCILLOR T. ADAMS.

,, H. COX.

,, H. DANIELS.

,, L. W. DRYLAND.

,, J. HAYNES.

,, C. HENSON.

,, A. LEWIS.

,, H. LUCK.

,, A. MACKAY.

,, J. E. REESBY.

,, L. RICHARDS.

OFFICIALS—

Clerk—MR. JOHN BOND.

Engineer and Surveyor—MR. T. READER SMITH, A.M.I.C.E.

Inspector of Nuisances—MR. JOHN BARRITT, A.S.I.

Assistant Inspector of Nuisances—Mr. T. F. SPENCER, M.R.C.V.S.

Lady Sanitary Inspector—MISS ETHEL COHEN, B.Sc.

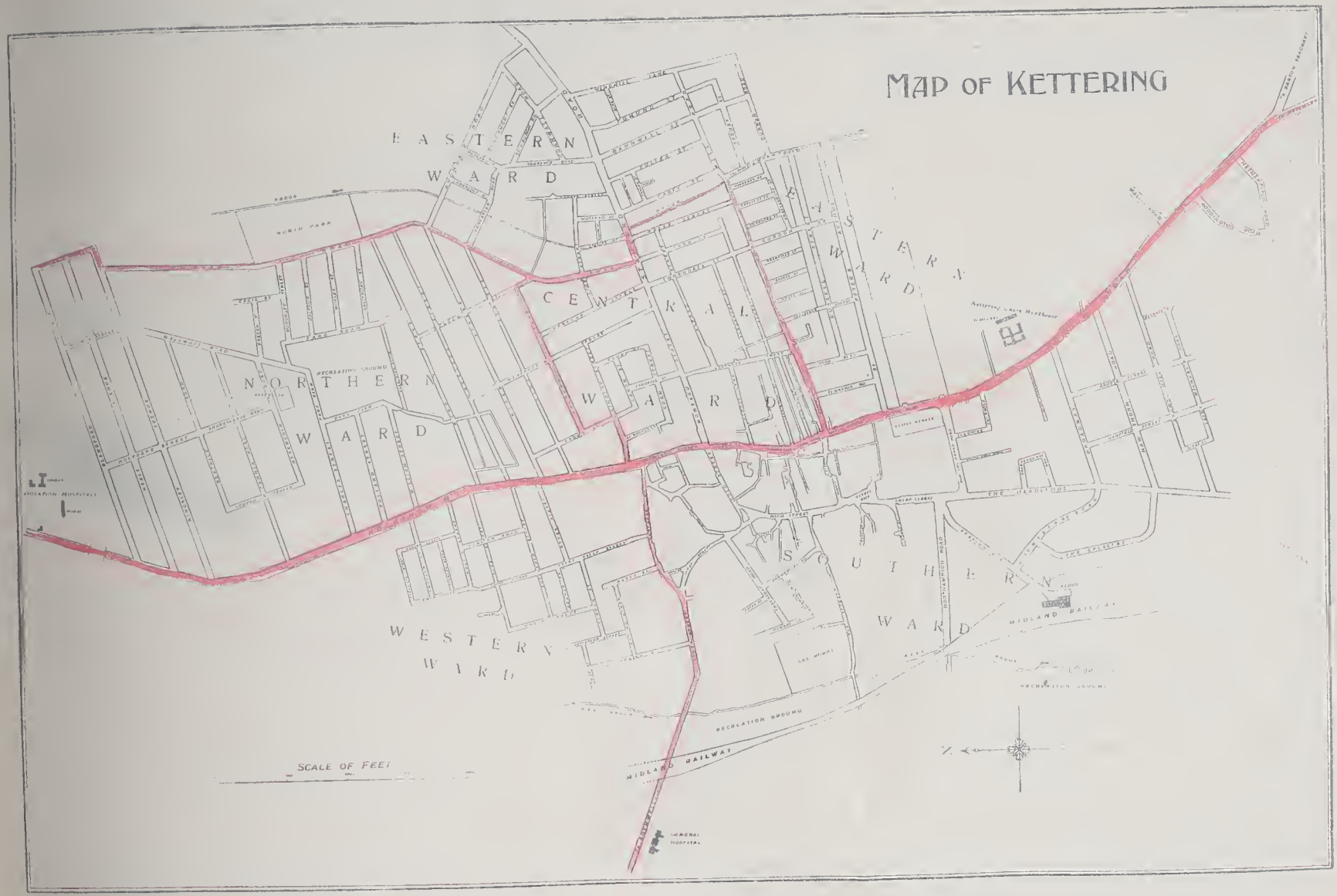
Medical Officer of Health—JOHN ALLISON, M.D.

KETTERING

Urban District Council.

STATISTICAL MEMORANDA FOR 1909.

Population at Census, 1901	28,653
Area in Acres	2,814
Estimated Population middle of 1909	31,613
Average Number of Persons per acre	11.2
Birth Rate per 1,000 living	22.3
Death Rate per 1,000 living, gross	12.1
Death-rate per 1,000 living, nett	11.3
Death-rate from Zymotic Diseases	.28
Infantile Mortality, per 1,000 births	113.3
Number of occupied Houses	6,238
Plans of new Buildings passed	90
Assessable Value of District	£115,985
Estimated product of 1d. General District Rate ...	£445


MAP OF KETTERING
EASTERN WARD
CENTRAL WARD
NORTHERN WARD
WESTERN WARD
SOUTHERN WARD
EASTERN WARD
RECREATION GROUND
MIDLAND RAILWAY
SCALE OF FEET

REG · W E & J G., K



Medical Officer's Report.

To the Kettering Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report for 1909 on the health of Kettering, in accordance with the Regulations of the Local Government Board. It contains the Birth and Death Statistics, the measures adopted for the prevention of disease, and the work carried out by the Sanitary Department for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1909.

In the year that has passed two notable events have taken place which should prove of inestimable value to the ratepayers of Kettering, viz., the completion of the Sewage Disposal Works, which have been working satisfactorily for some months past, and the New Reservoir at Thorpe Malsor, which now contains a large quantity of water. The town now possesses a supply of water sufficient for all purposes.

Infectious Diseases during 1909 have been prevalent. Cases of Scarlet Fever all through the year have been notified especially during the last 4 months. There are, however, 25 fewer notifications than 1908. I am pleased to state there have been no deaths from Scarlet Fever.

The number of Diphtheria cases has been practically the same, 10 cases notified with 2 deaths.

Enteric fever cases were 6 less than last year. Of these 3 ended fatally.

Measles during November and December were prevalent.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis have also been less, no doubt owing to the wet summer.

The Zymotic rate for 1909 was .28 compared to 1.37 for 1908. Notwithstanding the low death-rate from Infectious diseases, the General rate for 1909 is slightly higher, being 11.3 compared with 10.7 for 1908. This increase is accounted for by the large number of deaths from Cancer, Phthisis, Apoplexy, Heart Disease, and especially from Bronchitis and Pneumonia.

GEOLOGY.

The sub-soil at the higher parts of the town consists principally of irregular beds of sand, sandstone, limestone, and ironstone known as the Northamptonshire Sands, the lower portion containing a good deal of strong rock, springs in which form supplies for local wells. These strata form part of the inferior oolite formation, and rest on the blue clay of the upper lias. In the lower parts of the town the clay forms the surface material with only a very little cover. The clay is seen in the local brickyards at the north and south ends of the town.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

I estimate the population of Kettering at 31,613, which I consider a reasonable one. There are 52 more houses occupied than in 1908 ; every Ward showing an increase except the South Ward, where there is a decided decrease in the number of houses occupied.

PARTICULARS OF CENSUS IN WARDS, 1901.

	Inhabited houses.	Persons per house.	Population.
Northern ...	1150 ...	5.12 ...	5889
Southern ...	1036 ...	4.89 ...	5069
Eastern ...	1353 ...	5.16 ...	6974
Western ...	971 ...	5.33 ...	5179
Central ...	1149 ...	4.82 ...	5542
			28,653

Through the courtesy of the Assistant Overseer, Mr. G. I. Wilson, the following data have been furnished me, which show the number of dwelling houses occupied and unoccupied on 1st July, 1909:—

Wards.	Total number of dwelling houses.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.
Northern ...	1480 ...	36 ...	1444
Southern ...	1164 ...	66 ...	1098
Eastern ...	1602 ...	24 ...	1578
Western ...	1053 ...	69 ...	984
Central ...	1184 ...	50 ...	1134
	6483	245	6238

Multiplying the number of occupied houses in the various Wards by the average number of persons per house, according to the last census returns, I estimate the population of the Wards up to the middle of 1909 as follows:—

Northern		7393
Southern		5369
Eastern		8142
Western		5244
Central		5464
		31,612

which gives the population of Kettering to the middle of 1909 as 31,612.

Persons per house last census, 5.064.

BIRTHS.

The notifications of Births received by me record a total of 706. Of these 353 were males and 353 females. In that total 25 were illegitimate births. From this return the Birth-rate for Kettering in 1909 is 22.3—which is gratifying to note is higher than 1908 which was 21.2 per 1,000 of the population. It is to be hoped that this increase will continue.

The following table showing how the Births were distributed throughout the Wards is rather instructive :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birth-rate. per 1000.
Northern	... 86	... 85	... 171	... 23.1
Southern	... 43	... 53	... 96	... 17.8
Eastern	... 96	... 103	... 199	... 24.4
Western	... 59	... 70	... 129	... 24.5
Central	... 69	... 42	... 111	... 20.3
Kettering	353	353	706	22.3

VACCINATION.

No of Births registered in 1909 in Kettering	...	746
,, of Vaccination Certificates received	...	84
,, of Exemption Certificates granted	...	580

I am indebted to the Vaccination Officer for these returns.

DEATHS.

During the year 1909 there were 382 deaths, of which 206 were males, and 176 females. The resulting death-rate is equal to 12.08 per 1000, and deducting 26 deaths of non-residents we get the nett deaths at all ages for the district as 356, but three deaths must be added which occurred at Northampton Infirmary, making total 359. 7 deaths occurred among illegitimate children. The nett death-rate is 11.3.

From the tables presented to you it will be found that the Southern and Central Wards have the lowest number of deaths. The Western Ward has 23 more deaths than in 1908. No deaths from Notifiable Infectious Diseases occurred in the Northern and Southern Wards.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS 12.—They were distributed as follows: 3 in the North, 2 in the South, 2 in the East, 1 in the West, and 4 in the Central, all of which were sent in as "probably Heart Failure."

The deaths were distributed in the Wards as follows:—

Wards.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Death-rate. per 1000.
Northern	39	32	71	9.6
Southern	34	31	65	12.1
Eastern	34	44	78	9.5
Western	43	36	79	15.
Central	38	28	66	12.
Kettering	188	171	359	11.3

Eighty-five deaths occurred in public Institutions in the district—

Kettering and District General Hospital	27
Union Workhouse	53
Joint Isolation Hospital	5

STILL BIRTHS.

The number of still-born children interred in the Cemetery during 1909 was 31. Of these 13 only were notified to me, and all were by the midwives in Kettering.

AGES AT DEATH.

Wards.	Number of deaths under 1 year.	Per cent. of deaths at all ages.
Northern	12	16.9
Southern	15	23.
Eastern	19	24.3
Western	22	27.8
Central	12	18.1
Kettering	80	22.2

Wards.	No. of Deaths under 5 years.	Per cent. of deaths at all ages.
Northern ...	12 ...	16.9
Southern ...	19 ...	29.2
Eastern ...	22 ...	28.2
Western ...	25 ...	31.6
Central ...	21 ...	31.8
Kettering	99 ...	27.5

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.	*Principal Zymotic Diseases.*
Small Pox.	Small Pox.
Scarlet Fever.	Scarlet Fever.
Diphtheria.	Diphtheria.
Typhus Fever.	Typhus Fever.
Enteric Fever.	Enteric Fever.
Continued Fever.	Continued Fever.
Relapsing Fever.	Measles.
Puerperal Fever.	Whooping Cough.
Cholera.	Diarrhœa.
Erysipelas.	Dysentery.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Ward.	Number.	Per 1000 population.	Per cent. of total deaths.
Northern ...	0 ...	0 ...	0
Southern ...	0 ...	0 ...	0
Eastern ...	1 ...	.12 ...	1.28
Western ...	1 ...	.19 ...	1.26
Central ...	3 ...	.54 ...	4.54
Kettering ...	5 ...	.15 ...	1.39

PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Which consist of the Notifiable Infectious Diseases, as well as Deaths from Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhœa, and Enteritis.

Ward.	Number.	Per 1000 population.	Per cent. of total deaths.
Northern	0	0	0
Southern	2	.37	3.07
Eastern	2	.24	2.56
Western	2	.38	2.53
Central	3	.54	4.54
Kettering	9	.28	2.50

PHTHISIS.

Ward.	Number.	Per 1000 population.	Per cent. of total deaths.
Northern	8	1.08	11.26
Southern	1	.18	1.53
Eastern	7	.85	8.97
Western	5	.95	6.32
Central	11	2.01	16.66
Kettering	32	1.01	8.91

BRONCHITIS, PNEUMONIA, AND PLEURISY.

Ward.	Number.	Per 1000 population.	Per cent. of total deaths.
Northern	8	1.08	11.26
Southern	14	2.60	21.53
Eastern	12	1.47	15.38
Western	15	2.86	18.98
Central	8	1.46	12.12
Kettering	57	1.78	15.87

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY.

Ward.	Under 1.	Under 5.	Phthisis.	Pneumonia and Bronchitis.	Notifiable Diseases.	Zymotic Diseases.
Northern...	12	12	8	8	—	—
Southern	15	19	1	14	—	2
Eastern ...	19	22	7	12	1	2
Western ...	22	25	5	15	1	2
Central ...	12	21	11	8	2	3
Kettering	80	99	32	57	4	9

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY.

Wards.	Birth rate.	Total death rate from all causes.	Death Rate per 1000.				Per cent. of deaths at all ages.	
			Phthisis.	Bronchitis. Pneumonia and Pleurisy	Notifiable Infectious Diseases.	Principal Zymotic Diseases.	Under 1 Year.	Under 5 Years.
Northern	23.1	9.6	1.08	1.08	—	—	16.9	16.9
Southern	17.8	12.1	.18	2.60	—	.37	23.0	29.2
Eastern	24.4	9.5	.85	1.47	.12	.24	24.3	28.2
Western	24.5	15.	.95	2.86	.19	.38	27.8	31.6
Central	20.3	12.	2.01	1.46	.54	.54	18.1	31 8
Kettering	22.3	11.3	1.01	1.78	.15	.28	22.2	27.5

INQUESTS ... 28

The causes of death after Inquest are recorded as given in the following :—

Appendicitis	1
Convulsions	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	2
Suicides	4
Accident	4
Pneumonia	1
Heart Failure	4
Premature Birth and Debility	6
Suffocation	1
Meningitis	1
Murder	1
Alcoholic Poisoning	1
Tetanus	1
	28

NON-RESIDENTS. ... 26

Senile Decay	7
Phthisis	1
Tubercular Peritonitis	1
Epilepsy	1
Atheroma	3
Cancer of Pancreas	1
Pneumonia	1
Pernicious Anaemia	1
Duoderal Ulcer	1
Dermatitis	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	1
Meningitis	1
Appendicitis	3
General Paralysis	1
Enteric Fever	1
Accident	1
	26

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality Rate of 113.3 for 1909 will compare very favourably with other towns in the country of the same size as Kettering. As in former years the causes of death among Infants under one year is assigned principally to Premature Birth and Debility from Birth, 36 out of 80 being due to those causes; Bronchitis and Pneumonia coming next with 7 each. Many of these deaths were due to ante-natal causes over which one has little control, but educating the mother by degrees how to take care of her health will in time help to lower this high mortality.

The Notification of Births to the Medical Officer of Health has been carried out in an efficient manner. As in the first year of the adoption of the Act, the midwives and parents have notified the vast majority of the births. I should esteem it a favour if the Medical men of the town and the midwives would be good enough to let me know when the births are illegitimate, so as to make my return complete.

Whilst on the subject of Notification of Births, I should like to explain the manner in which the cases are dealt with. When a Medical man notifies a birth or when it is known that a Medical man is in attendance the Lady Inspector does not visit the home.

If a midwife notifies the birth, the Lady Inspector calls at the house, and if no card on "Feeding of Children" has been left by the midwife, she leaves one. If the patient asks for advice and help it is readily given, but on no account is any interference attempted. These visits I do know have been appreciated by the people. I am glad to note that the old fashioned feeding bottles with long rubber tubes are not so frequently used nowadays, which shows that the midwives are being trained in a proper manner. They can still help in educating the mothers in this important detail, because it is simply impossible to keep such a long narrow tube clear and sweet. One or two of the midwives might be a little more prompt in sending in their notifications especially towards the end of the month when the returns are made.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

It is to be regretted that more advantage has not been taken of the offer of the Council to have morbid material examined, free of charge.

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS.

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Tubercle bacillus	—	1	1
Diphtheria	1	10	11
Enteric Fever	2	4	6
	3	15	18

Number of Notifications received during each month, 1909.

The following tables show the number of Notifications received during each month, and also how they were distributed in the various wards.

	Scarlet. Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.
January	8	—	—	4	—	12
February	13	1	1	4	—	19
March	5	2	—	1	—	8
April	4	1	—	2	—	7
May	9	—	1	2	—	12
June	9	—	—	4	1	14
July	8	—	1	2	—	11
August	7	—	—	3	—	10
September	22	—	3	—	—	25
October	27	3	4	7	—	41
November	35	1	—	3	—	39
December	18	2	1	1	—	22
Total	165	10	11	33	1	220

Number of Notifications received during each month apportioned to Wards.

		North.	South.	East.	West.	Central.	Total.
January	Scarlet Fever	2	2	3	—	1	8
	Erysipelas	2	1	—	1	—	4—12
February	Scarlet Fever	4	2	5	—	2	13
	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Erysipelas	1	2	—	—	1	4
	Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	1	1—19
March	Scarlet Fever	1	2	2	—	—	5
	Diphtheria	1	—	1	—	—	2
	Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	1	1— 8
April	Scarlet Fever	1	1	—	1	1	4
	Diphtheria	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	—	2— 7
May	Scarlet Fever	4	—	—	1	4	9
	Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	1	2
	Enteric Fever	—	—	1	—	—	1—12
June	Scarlet Fever	4	—	2	—	3	9
	Erysipelas	2	1	—	—	1	4
	Puerperal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1—14
July	Scarlet Fever	2	—	3	1	2	8
	Enteric Fever	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Erysipelas	—	—	1	1	—	2—11
August	Scarlet Fever	3	—	2	1	1	7
	Erysipelas	—	—	3	—	—	3—10
September	Scarlet Fever	6	1	4	5	6	22
	Enteric Fever	1	—	1	—	1	3—25
October	Scarlet Fever	3	2	10	2	10	27
	Erysipelas	1	—	4	—	2	7
	Enteric Fever	2	1	—	1	—	4
	Diphtheria	—	1	2	—	—	3—41
November	Scarlet Fever	8	2	18	2	5	35
	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Erysipelas	1	—	1	—	1	3—39
December	Scarlet Fever	4	5	—	4	5	18
	Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	1	2—22
		57	23	65	21	54	220

SCARLET FEVER.

Cases Notified	165
Number of deaths	—
Fatality per cent.	—
Cases removed to Hospital	94

From the tables presented to you it will be noticed that Scarlet Fever has been prevalent in the town during 1909. In January a child had been attending Spencer Street School who when visited by the doctor was found to be peeling. On enquiry by the Sanitary Inspector this case was traced to another child in the house who had a nasal discharge which developed three weeks after leaving the Hospital. This case was the means of spreading the disease in the North Ward. In April a case was discovered during Medical Inspection to be peeling at the Rockingham Road School.

In September at Stamford Road School I excluded a child who had a temperature of 100.2. This child was afterwards notified to be suffering from Scarlet Fever. At St. Mary's School a child was found to be peeling; and in October the same thing occurred at Park Road School. These latter cases account for the great increase in the number of Scarlet Fever cases during the last 4 months of 1909.

It would appear from the foregoing that the Schools have a decided influence in the spread of Scarlet Fever, and no doubt the school children have been the means of infecting the older persons who have been attacked.

Unfortunately it is not definitely known when it is most infectious and how long the infectivity lasts. It probably commences as soon as the throat becomes sore and the rash appears, and gradually declines in infectivity. It is probable that the infectious matter is discharged from the mouth in the act of crying, speaking and coughing and from the nose in sneezing, or in blowing the nose, and so passes to the other children. Children with discharging ear and nose seem specially liable to infect others, and in the scramble of play, using each other's pencil, handkerchiefs, using the same

drinking cup, it is easily seen how the disease can be communicated to others, and your authority will recognise how difficult it is for your officers to keep control over this disease. Notwithstanding the number of cases I am pleased to state that no deaths have occurred from Scarlet Fever during 1909. I may mention that our procedure for checking the disease is as follows :—

I. The first case is notified to the Medical Officer of Health who sends the Sanitary Inspector to visit the house and who fills in the enquiry form and leaves at the house a leaflet on Scarlet Fever and what precautions to take. He then sends a card to the Head Teacher of the School at which the child attends, or at which other children of the family attend, giving name, age, and address. A Card is also sent on the same lines to the Superintendent of the Sunday Schools.

II. If the child is removed to the Hospital, the house and clothes are disinfected, and 7 to 10 days is allowed to elapse before the other children from the house are permitted to return to school. A notice is sent to the Head Teacher of the School stating when they are considered free from infection.

III. If the child is kept at home a similar notice is sent to the Head Teacher after disinfection.

IV. In cases of Scarlet Fever, or discharge from the Hospital, the parent receives at the Hospital, or from your officer, the following printed notice or warning :

KETTERING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

WARNING.

SCARLET FEVER.

While every possible care is taken at the Hospital to secure the thorough Disinfection of Patients after Scarlet Fever, it is very advisable that the following precautions should be taken, especially in the case of children :—

I. The patient on leaving the Hospital should on no account be allowed, for at least a week after, to sleep in the same bed, with any person who has not had the Fever.

II. The patient should not be kissed by any person for the same period.

III. Should any discharge appear from the nose or ears of the patient, the parts should be kept scrupulously clean by syringing, and the use of cotton wool. The wool should always be burnt immediately after use.

IV. In suitable weather children discharged from Hospital should be taken out into the Open Air as frequently as possible.

JOHN ALLISON, M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

One parent was prosecuted for allowing a child to run about the street in an infectious state and a conviction was secured.

The following table shows the number of notifications and deaths for the years 1900—1909 :—

	At all ages.	Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	Removed to Hospital	Deaths
1900	250	6	77	136	20	11	141	2
1901	51	...	17	27	7	...	44	1
1902	24	...	6	14	4	...	20	...
1903	109	...	20	71	16	2	84	3
1904	112	1	37	64	8	2	78	2
1905	146	...	44	96	5	1	117	3
1906	62	1	15	31	11	4	41	...
1907	444	4	116	273	40	11	123	8
1908	190	...	49	118	20	3	95	2
1909	165	...	40	102	15	8	94	...

DIPHTHERIA.

Cases Notified	10
Number of Deaths	3
Fatality per cent.	30.
Cases removed to Hospital	5

The cases occurred in the following Wards and streets :—

February	1	...	Central Ward	...	Ford Street	
March	1	...	East Ward	...	Gordon Street	
	1	...	West Ward	...	Rockingham Road	
April	1	...	East Ward	...	Harcourt Street	
October	1	...	South Ward	...	Broadway (Fords)	
	2	...	East Ward	...	1 Durban Road	
		...		...	1 Cornwall Road	
November	1	...	Central Ward	...	Tresham Street	
December	1	...	Central Ward	...	Braines Yard, Montagu Street	
	1	...	North Ward	...	Salisbury Street	

In only one of the above cases was a swab sent to the Clinical Research Association who reported that the swab contained the Diphtheria Bacillus. The child in Gordon Street may probably have taken the disease from the father, who had the disease 10 months previously.

Fowls were found to be kept too close to the houses in three cases, and the tenants were ordered to do away with them. In three other cases sanitary defects were detected and put right immediately. Your Sanitary Committee had already inspected the premises in the Central Ward where one of the deaths occurred. In the remaining cases it was impossible to trace the source of infection.

The following table shows the number of notifications and deaths for the years 1900—1909.

	At all ages.	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	Removed to Hospital.	Deaths.
1900	6	...	4	1	...	1	1	2
1901	11	...	6	3	1	1	...	2
1902	21	...	9	3	5	4	7	4
1903	10	1	3	1	2	3	...	1
1904	10	...	6	3	1	...	3	5
1905	14	...	6	6	1	1	5	...
1906	15	...	7	6	1	1	9	3
1907	17	...	9	4	2	2	6	3
1908	9	...	4	2	3	...	4	2
1909	10	1	5	4	...	...	5	3

ENTERIC FEVER.

Cases Notified	11
Number of Deaths	2
Fatality per cent	18.1
Cases removed to Hospital	7

Seven fewer cases have been notified during 1909 compared to 1908 :—

The cases occurred in the various Wards, as follows :—

February	1 ...	Central Ward	Tresham Street
May	1 ...	East Ward	Scotland Street
July	1 ...	East Ward ...	St. Peter's Avenue
September	1 ...	Central Ward	Green Lane Terrace
	1 ...	East Ward ...	Union Infirmary
	1 ...	North Ward	Isolation Hospital
October	1 ...	South Ward	Broadway
	2 ...	North Ward	1 in Kingsley Avenue
	...	...	1 in Pollard Street
	1 ...	West Ward	Cross Street
December	1 ...	Central Ward	Thorngate Street

In five of the above notifications the patients had been drinking well water. In every case a sample of this well water was sent to the Clinical Research Association, and the reports were unfavourable. The wells were closed and the Council water laid on. One case was that of a Nurse in the Isolation Hospital and no doubt the result of personal infection. The last case seemed to point to the food supply and from this patient a specimen of blood was sent to the Clinical Research Association which confirmed the diagnosis of the Medical man in attendance.

Early in September I received a letter from a Medical Officer of Health in another county stating that a child in his town was suffering from Enteric Fever, and that this child had been staying with some friends in Green Lane for some weeks. There was not another case of Enteric Fever in his district and he asked if I could

help him in any way. The next day a case was notified from Green Lane and it was found that in both cases they had been drinking the same well water.

For some years past cases of Enteric Fever have been cropping up in this neighbourhood and your officers have made a thorough examination of the sanitary arrangements of the houses, and samples of water have been sent for examination from several of the wells in this neighbourhood and all have been found to be contaminated, one of the lower wells especially, was grossly polluted.

In every case the owners were seen and it is gratifying to record the fact that they gave orders for the different wells to be closed and the Council water to be laid on.

The tenants were not quite so agreeable as they all declared the well water was so much nicer to drink than the town water.

The Council took the matter up thoroughly and I beg to thank them most sincerely for their promptness in dealing with this important question.

Orders were given that parts of the sewer between Green Lane and Queen Street should be laid open for inspection. On this being done certain defects were discovered. Having regard to the fact that this sewer was laid close on 50 years ago it was decided to relay the whole of it. I trust most sincerely that this very important improvement will have the effect of banishing Enteric Fever from this neighbourhood.

The following Table shows the number of notifications and deaths for the years 1900 to 1909 :—

	At all ages.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	Removed to Hospital.	Deaths.
1900	9	1	5	2	1	...	3
1901	8	...	1	5	2	7	1
1902	8	...	1	2	5	8	1
1903	11	...	4	6	1	11	1
1904	11	3	7	1	...	7	3
1905	8	...	5	2	1	4	1
1906	14	...	3	3	6	8	4
1907	9	...	1	5	3	4	1
1908	18	...	7	7	4	14	4
1909	11	...	2	1	8	7	2

ERYSIPELAS.

Cases notified	33
Number of Deaths	—
Fatality per cent.	—

Although no deaths have occurred from this disease it is to be regretted that our efforts to control Erysipelas do not seem to have much effect. For the information of the Council I may state that the same precautions are taken by your officers in this disease as in the case of other notifiable diseases. The only benefit appears to accrue from well defined cases, when it is important that doctors and midwives should be careful when attending confinements.

In my opinion Erysipelas might be deleted from the list of notifiable diseases, considering the small amount of benefit which is achieved by notification.

The following table shows the number of cases notified in Kettering from 1900—1909 :—

	At all ages.	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwards	Removed to Hospital.	Deaths.
1900	35	1	1	2	8	22	1	...	1
1901	25	1	...	1	3	19	1	...	1
1902	41	1	5	2	5	26	2	...	...
1903	42	1	1	5	10	23	2	...	...
1904	43	1	1	4	11	25	1	1	1
1905	42	...	...	5	11	21	5	...	1
1906	34	...	1	...	7	24	2	1	1
1907	13	...	...	2	2	7	2	...	...
1908	32	1	1	3	7	17	3	...	2
1909	33	...	1	3	5	22	2	2	...

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Cases notified	1
Number of Deaths	—
Fatality per cent.	—

Only one notification of this disease in a town of the size of Kettering, where there have been actually 706 births, not taking into account still births, is most satisfactory. This case was attended by a medical man.

There are 13 Midwives on the register for 1909 belonging to Kettering, all of whom carry out the regulations laid down by the Central Midwives' Board.

They are frequently inspected by Miss Kingham, the Inspector of Midwives for the County, and I know she is most anxious they should perform their duties satisfactorily.

MEASLES.

Number of deaths	0
Death-rate per 1000	—

The town was practically free of Measles until the middle of November, when cases began to appear in the Infant School at Rockingham Road, but so far no epidemic has resulted. The Lady Inspector has visited the homes of all the cases, given advice when asked for, and pointed out the necessity of sending for their doctor. Leaflets on Measles and its prevention have been left in every home, and disinfection of the room and clothing carried out when asked for. These measures I do believe have been the means of more attention being paid to Measles than has been the case in the past. The fact that not a single death occurred from Measles during 1909 is very satisfactory.

The following table shows the number of deaths from Measles in Kettering from 1900—1909 :—

	At all ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15
1900	8	1	6	1
1901	4	3	1	...
1902	8	1	6	1
1903	12	...	11	1
1904	9	1	8	...
1905	13	2	10	1
1906	6	2	4	...
1907	4	1	3	...
1908	10	4	6	...
1909	...	...	...	...

WHOOPING COUGH.

Number of Deaths	—
Death-rate per 1000	—

There have been no cases to my knowledge during the year 1909.

The following table shows the number of Deaths from Whooping Cough in Kettering from 1900—1909 :—

	All ages.	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15
1900	5	1	3	1
1901	1	...	1	...
1902	12	5	4	3
1903	9	3	5	1
1904	5	2	2	1
1905	13	6	7	...
1906	...	...	...	...
1907	8	4	4	...
1908	14	8	6	...
1909	...	...	...	...

PHTHISIS.

Number of Deaths	32
Death-rate per 1000	1.01
Other forms of Tubercular Diseases ...	6
Death-rate per 1000	.18

1890 ... 36 deaths	1897 ... 29 deaths	1904 ... 10 deaths
1891 ... 26 ,,	1898 ... 31 ,,	1905 ... 24 ,,
1892 ... 20 ,,	1899 ... 31 ,,	1906 ... 40 ,,
1893 ... 24 ,,	1900 ... 26 ,,	1907 ... 36 ,,
1894 ... 24 ,,	1901 ... 38 ,,	1908 ... 45 ,,
1895 ... 30 ,,	1902 ... 38 ,,	1909 ... 32 ,,
1896 ... 28 ,,	1903 ... 24 ,,	

The deaths from Phthisis in 1909 were 32, which is a decided improvement compared with 1908 when the deaths were 45. There is still room for lowering the death rate from Phthisis in Kettering, and with the means at the disposal of your officers it is to be hoped that this will be attained.

The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulation 1908 which I briefly mentioned in my last report, came into force on January 1st, 1909. These Regulations deal only with cases which come to the knowledge of the Poor Law Officers.

For the carrying out of these Regulations certain forms have to be used for the purpose of notification, viz. : A, B, C, D, and E.

A Form is signed by the Medical Officer of the Poor Law Institution.

B Form is signed by the Medical Officer for the ——— District of the Union.

C Form is signed by the Superintendent Officer of the above mentioned Poor Law Institution.

D Form is signed by the Relieving Officer for the District of the ——— Union.

E Form is signed for Account of Fee due to the above Officers.

Of the above forms, 29 A, 7 B, and 9 C have been duly received by me.

The patients residing in Kettering in respect of whom notifications have been received, have been regularly visited by your officers and the rooms in which they lived have been disinfected from time to time, the record of which will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report. Disinfectants have also been supplied to those people free of cost, as well as the following card on the prevention of Consumption.

KETTERING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

WARNING.

CONSUMPTION.

Sunlight and Fresh Air tend to destroy the infection. Secure, therefore, the entrance of Light and Fresh Air into your houses. Always sleep with windows wide open.

Domestic Cleanliness is of prime importance.

Slight Colds should not be neglected.

This disease is Highly Infectious when the expectoration or spit of the patient is allowed to dry on any surface, and to be carried, in the form of dust, into the air.

By breathing this air the disease is readily spread. Patients should therefore not spit on the streets or in Public Places.

Patients should be provided with Spittoons containing some disinfectant as Carbolic Acid.

Where pieces of Rag or Paper are used, these should at once be destroyed by Burning.

The Patient's Rooms, etc., will be disinfected Free of Charge, on application to the Sanitary Inspector, Market Street Chambers.

In families with young children, the Milk should be boiled or sterilised in a suitable apparatus.

JOHN ALLISON, M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

I have not the slightest doubt that already these Regulations are bearing fruit.

Throughout the year your officers have distributed handbills pointing out the danger of this disease, at the various Public Institutions, Clubs, etc.

I am pleased to record that one or two of the Medical men have asked your officers to disinfect rooms of their patients who are suffering from consumption. which request has been promptly attended to

The offer of your authority to have the sputum examined by the Clinical Research Association free of expense to the rate-payers, has not been taken advantage of as it might have been. The reason for this is, I am afraid, the medical man and the public consider it is an interference with their liberty, and might have a prejudicial effect with regard to their employment. But they can be assured on behalf of your officers that all communications are treated as absolutely confidential, and no officious interference will ever be attempted. We are most anxious to help in educating the public to understand the infectiousness of Consumption, and at the same time to give them hope that there is still a chance of return to health and work.

Three years ago I suggested the advisability of utilising the present smallpox Hospital on the Rothwell Road as a suitable place to treat early cases of consumption, principally from an educational point of view, with the strict understanding that should a case of smallpox occur the consumptive patient leave the Hospital at once. I am rather glad to find that other authorities are considering this matter, notably Staffordshire County Council, who have, I understand, made application to the Local Government Board for the necessary permission. I quite realise the difficulties should a case of smallpox occur, still with proper organisation and discipline I have no fear that they could be surmounted.

I am pleased to be able to report that arrangements have been recently arrived at whereby the whole of the beds in the Workhouse Sanatorium shall be utilised.

The following table shows the deaths at all ages during 1907—1909—

		All ages.	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75
1907	Phthisis	36	...	3	1	7	16	5	2	...	2
1908	,,	45	...	3	1	9	14	8	4	6	...
1909	,,	32	2	3	1	7	6	5	5	2	1

BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA.

The number of deaths from these two diseases still remains very high for 1909. In the months of March and December more deaths occurred amongst infants and old people. The weather during these months was very changeable—cold and wet—and accounted for the prevalence of these complaints.

The following table shows the deaths for the years 1907-9 :—

	All ages,	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 upwards.
1907 Bronchitis	23	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	5	6	1
,, Pneumonia	26	5	7	1	1	1	4	...	2	2	3	...
1908 Bronchitis	16	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	4	2
,, Pneumonia	27	9	4	...	1	3	1	...	6	2	1	...
1909 Bronchitis	30	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	8	5
,, Pneumonia	27	7	4	...	3	3	3	...	5	1	1	...

CANCER.

The number of deaths from Cancer is higher, the digestive organs being attacked principally in the case of males, and the generative organs in the case of females.

	At all ages.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 upwards.
1900	14	...	9	5
1901	18	...	12	6
1902	21	1	7	13
1903	23	...	15	8
1904	14	...	6	8
1905	14	...	9	5
1906	17	...	9	8

	At all ages.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 to 85.
1907	28	1	2	6	9	7	3
1908	26	...	2	9	7	7	1
1909	33	...	...	6	13	10	4

DISINFECTION.

As in former years every house has been disinfected where there has been infectious disease. The following returns will show the extent of the work, and the diseases for which the houses were disinfected :—

284 rooms were disinfected :—

172	after	Scarlet Fever
10	,,	Diphtheria
12	,,	Enteric Fever
33	,,	Erysipelas
42	,,	Phthisis
9	,,	Cancer
2	,,	Measles
1	,,	Puerperal Fever
3	,,	other serious illness
284		

PUBLIC DISINFECTION STATION.

The necessity for the station is now beyond doubt. It is the one thing lacking in the public health administration of the town to make Kettering one of the first, if not the very first, town of its size in the county. May I again urge your authority to take steps at the earliest opportunity for the provision of such a building. You have the land which is central and convenient, and I am confident that such a station will be of lasting benefit to the public health of the town.

When the Disinfecting Station is being discussed I would also suggest the advisability of erecting a Cleansing Station. This is very important now owing to Medical Inspection of School Children. There are no baths or appliances in connection with any of the schools, and under the Children's Act, 1908, Section 122, when a child is found dirty and verminous and excluded from school, the parents are warned and recommended what to do to remedy the

condition. If no attention is paid to these recommendations the children can, under the Act, be compulsorily cleansed and their clothing disinfected, provided there is a suitable Cleansing Station belonging to the sanitary authority.

These two necessary improvements will be of great utility to your officers in the discharge of their duties.

SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

I am pleased to again report there has been no necessity to use this Hospital during the year.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

This Hospital has been in constant use throughout the year. The cases that have been sent in from the Urban District are dealt with in the Local Government Board table, No. III.

The report of Dr. Lee, the Medical Officer to the Joint Hospital Board, will be found in the Appendix, and from it you will see that the new discharge and observation wards are now in operation, and have been of much service.

SANITATION.

Report of the Inspector of Nuisances for 1909.

To the Chairman and Councillors of the Kettering Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you the following details of Sanitary Work carried out during the past year.

383 Special House Inspections were made.

39 Blocked Drains, affecting 98 houses were cleared.

65 New Drain Traps were put in, 39 old ones repaired or reset, 12 were pointed round, 29 were disannulled, and where necessary, drains were sealed.

3 New Drains were laid, 12 were relaid, 4 disannulled and connections sealed, 73 new connections were made, 19 Tippers were put in order, and 11 existing drains tested. In addition to this, 77 existing drains were connected with new sewer at back of Green Lane.

10 Inspection Chambers were constructed, and 7 repaired, 6 Ventilating Pipes have been put up, 2 lengthened, 2 repaired and 1 disannulled, 4 air inlets have been provided, 1 repaired and 1 cleansed.

67 Old Closet Basins, Pedestals, Latrines, and Urinals were cleansed or repaired. 73 New Pans and 65 New Traps were fixed, 72 new connections were made, 35 Old Closets, Urinals, Ducketts arrangements, and temporary W.C.'s were disannulled, 6 Cess-pits were also disannulled, and 1 emptied and cleansed.

12 New Water Closets were constructed, and Water laid on to 54 others, 22 were newly seated and 30 repaired, 27 new Pedestals were put down. Repairs to walls, doors, and floors have been carried out in connection with 5 Closets.

61 Flushing Cisterns were fixed and 32 were put in order. 1 Supply Pipe was repaired, 14 new Sink Pipes were fixed, 3 were repaired and cleansed, 29 were pointed round, 34 new Channels to receive sink and bath wastes were made and 11 repaired, 5 weeping Pipes were fixed.

31 badly paved yards were newly paved, and the paving in yards belonging to 18 houses was relaid, and belonging to 10 houses repaired. 8 new Channels were made, and 1 repaired.

3 Rainwater Pipes were disconnected from drain, 1 Pavement Pipe was fixed, 7 Rain Water Cisterns were cleansed, 2 new Soil-pipes were fixed, 4 repaired, and 1 disannulled.

1 Overcrowding Nuisance in connection with a Dwelling House was abated; 13 which were caused by persons keeping animals in an unfit state, and 463 other nuisances were abated.

24 Offensive Accumulations were removed.

284 Rooms, Bedding, etc., were disinfected after cases of Infectious Diseases, being 172 after Scarlet Fever, 10 after Diphtheria, 12 after Enteric Fever, 33 after Erysipelas, 42 after Phthisis, 9 after Cancer, 2 after Measles, 1 after Puerperal Fever, and 3 after serious illnesses. In connection with Schools, disinfection has been carried out thrice in 17 schools, and in addition to this 2 Rooms in the Infant Department at St. Mary's have been disinfected.

24 Flushings of Water Closets and Side Drains have been carried out in connection with cases of Enteric Fever. Extra Flushing of Sewers has also been carried out in neighbourhood, in some cases daily.

Forty-three samples of Water were taken for testing, and eight of these were submitted to the Clinical Research Association for analysis, resulting in one well being cleansed, four wells being closed, and Council's Water being laid on to 16 houses.

Seventy visits were made to Factories, and of the nuisances abated 44 were in Factories, and 9 in Workshops, most of these being in connection with the sanitary conveniences. Other improvements were carried out as follows: 3 new Pedestals were fixed, 14 Closet Seats were repaired, 10 Drain Traps were cleansed, and 2 repaired, 1 new Basin was fixed, 1 new Trap and 2 new connections were made, 3 new Closets and 1 Urinal were provided, and Council's Water laid on to 6; 14 Flushing Cisterns and 5 Weeping Pipes were fixed in Closets and Urinals, and 11 Flushing Cisterns put in order.

Eighty visits have been made to Workshops, Bakehouses, and other Workshops. Whitewashing in Bakehouses has been well carried out and has also been attended to at 8 other Workshops. 2 new Water Closets have been provided, 3 old ones cleansed, and

1 Channel in Urinal repaired. In connection with 1 Bakehouse the yard and road leading to stable have been newly paved.

One dilapidated House which was unfit for habitation was closed by the owner.

Four boxes of Smoked Fillets being adjudged to be unfit for human food were condemned and destroyed. Legal proceedings were unnecessary.

Proceedings were taken against 16 persons for using Obscene language in the streets, against 1 for causing obstruction in the streets, against 4 for Stone Throwing, against 4 for Sliding on footpath, against 1 for failing to notify a case of Infectious Disease, against 1 for non-abatement of Nuisance, against 1 for breach of By-Laws (3 persons complied with Informal Notices as to breach of By-Law). I have again to thank the Police for the willing assistance rendered in street cases, most of which were brought forward by them and proved when necessary.

Twenty-nine persons were fined for allowing their Chimneys to be on Fire. The fines amounting to £3 11s.

Statutory Notices were served in 56 cases. 22 to abate nuisances. 22 to provide sufficient Water Closets, 4 to provide Receptacles for Manure, 6 to pave yards, 1 to remove an offensive accumulation, and 1 to prevent the emission of dust from a factory into the street.

In connection with Slaughter Houses and Premises, 8 nuisances have been abated, 1 new floor has been laid, 2 yards newly paved, 2 stable floors and the paving in 5 yards have been relaid and 3 repaired, 5 new channels have been made, 1 old drain trap disannulled, 1 gully fixed, 1 blocked drain cleared, better ventilation provided in one Slaughter-house, 1 manure receptacle repaired and covered, 2 pigsties have been disannulled, and 1 large shelter hovel for beast provided. Lime Washing has been periodically attended to.

In connection with the keeping of animals 1 yard has been repaved, 4 receptacles for manure have been provided, and 2 have been cleansed and lime-washed.

Thirty-two visits have been made to Vans, etc. Several were made to those on the Recreation Ground during the Feast Week. The occupants had a most respectable appearance. Vans and utensils were very satisfactory.

Periodical visits have been made to the only registered Lodging House in the district which is always found to be satisfactorily kept.

Twenty-two visits were made to Public Buildings to see that the provisions of Section 36 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, were carried into effect. Regarding the management of gangways and exits on the recommendation of the general Purposes Committee, several improvements have been made, one especially being the printing and posting in the buildings, regulations for the guidance of caretakers, so that if they should be perplexed by the requests of strangers they may easily refer them to their instructions.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

JOHN BARRITT,

Inspector of Nuisances.

Report of the Lady Sanitary Inspector for 1909.

GENTLEMEN,

It is my duty and privilege to submit to you my report for the year 1909 :—

DWELLINGS.

Since the January of the above year it has been the practice to send a letter under the Public Health Act, 1875, signed by your Medical Officer, to the owner of any property in your district which is found to be in an insanitary condition, stating the nuisance and requesting its abatement. In three weeks' time, if no attention has been paid to this letter, a reminder is sent and another three weeks' grace given. I am pleased to state that these letters are receiving much more prompt attention now than at first, reminders being required far less frequently. In only 5 cases, out of a possible 90, was the service of a Statutory Notice found to be necessary. In Dwelling Houses the following repairs have been done during the year :—

51 houses have been cleansed, repaired, etc.
5 roofs and gutters repaired.
8 water pipes unstopped, repaired, etc.
5 yards paved or repaired.
13 check cisterns repaired.
1 window made to open.

7 cases of overcrowding in dwellings have been abated, 6 on verbal notice, and 1 after service of a Statutory Notice.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

The work done in connection with the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in your district, is given in tabular form in another part of the Annual Report, but in more detail below.

FACTORIES.

31 Factories have been visited by me, and 12 re-visits paid on account of dirty, defective, or blocked W.C.'s, or defective check cisterns

being complained of on the first visit. During the year 11 W.C.'s have been repaired or cleansed, and 9 check cisterns repaired. The factory mentioned in the last Annual Report as having insufficient sanitary accommodation has been provided with an additional convenience, built on to the others. Another case of insufficient sanitary accommodation in a factory visited in 1909, has been referred to your Surveyor.

LAUNDRIES.

Two Factory Laundries and one Workshop Laundry have been visited. The floor of the wash-house of the latter was undrained, but has since received the attention necessary.

WORKSHOPS, OTHER THAN OUTWORKERS' WORKSHOPS.

29 Dressmaking and Millinery Workshops, 6 Boot and Lift Making Workshops, and 1 Machine Repairing Workshop have been visited, necessitating 20 re-visits. In 4 cases where the sanitary accommodation was not separate for the sexes, satisfactory arrangements have been made, and a fifth case has been reported to the Surveyor. 2 Workshops have been cleansed, 1 ventilated, 3 W.C.'s cleansed, and 1 unblocked. The one case of over-crowding has been abated, the workroom having been enlarged.

OUTWORKERS' WORKSHOPS.

There are 29 Contractors on the books now. These have all been visited, and 35 re-visited. 7 over-crowded Workshops have had the over-crowding abated, 12 Workshops have been ventilated, 9 cleansed, the roofs of two repaired, the floor of one repaired, an accumulation of refuse at the back of another has been removed, and 3 unregistered workshops hake been registered.

OUTWORKERS' PREMISES.

376 inspections of Outworkers' Premises have been made, which number includes the 64 inspections of Out-Worker Workshops, also visits to 22 Tenement and 5 Domestic Workshops. 20 Work-places of Outworkers have been cleansed and 3 ventilated.

BIRTH INQUIRIES.

288 Premises have been visited on notification of Births, and these visits have been followed up by 56 revisits. A card containing advice to mothers on the management of infants was

given in all cases where one had not already been left by the mid-wife.

SCARLET FEVER DISCHARGED CASES.

I have visited 46 cases immediately after their discharge from the Fever Hospital, 3 cases after notification of Scarlet Fever, and 1 case after notification of Puerperal Fever, in order to make the necessary enquiries, leave instructions, etc.

SCHOOLS.

I have drawn up two tables showing the work done in connection with the schools, from which it will be seen that 497 school cases have been visited in their homes after notification, and 348 after inspection, these first visits necessitating 504 re-visits. The tables will be found in another part of the Annual Report. My other work is at the schools, and is in connection with the Medical Inspections at which I attend when requested by your Medical Officer to do so.

COMPLAINTS.

33 Complaints (over-crowding, etc.), have been received and attended to during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ETHEL M. COHEN.

UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSE.

Southern Ward—Northall Street

COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

Southern Ward—Mrs. Chapman, Newland Street.

Throughout the year this house has been conducted satisfactorily.

ICE CREAM MAKERS.

The premises of the Ice Cream makers in the town have been periodically visited, and found to be in order.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Southern Ward—B. Calton, Hazlewood Lane.
G. Harris, Lower Street
H. Lowe, Workhouse Lane, shop in Montagu Street
F. Ashwood, Market Street

Eastern Ward—W. D. Tinley, Stamford Road

Western Ward—Creasey Bros., Bath road, shop in Montagu Street
H. Cox, Bayes Street
J. C. Tomkins, Duke Street
J. Dickman, Rockingham Road

Central Ward—A. Miller, Montagu Street and Wellington Street
A. Miller, Victoria Street
C. Mobbs, Albert Street
W. Bryant, Ford Street
T. Issitt, Princes Street, shop in Rockingham Road
Kettering Co-operative Society, Newland Street
J. W. Barritt, Rockingham Road

These premises have been inspected from time to time by your officers, and have been found satisfactory.

KNACKER'S YARD.

In the Eastern Ward—R. Sculthorpe, Piper's Hill.

This is the only knacker's yard in the town, and is conducted in a proper manner.

LIST OF MARINE STORES.

E. T. Childs, Montagu Street
Edwards & Son, Field Street
Wilson, Bayes Street
Miller, King Street

OFFENSIVE TRADES—LEATHER DRESSERS.

Blackmore, Havelock Street
J. Cawkill, Havelock Street
Geary, Askew, and Goodman, Avondale Road
H. Goodman, Wood Street
F. W. Goodfellow, St. Andrew's Street
J. Hutchen, Alfred Street
A. Coleman, King Street
S. Patrick, Union Street
Stock Bros., Lower Street
A. & W. E. Stimson, Bath Road
E. Wright, Melton Street
Baxter & Co., Northall Street

HOUSES UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION.

Two houses were found unfit for habitation, and both have been closed by the owners.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, & WORK PLACES.

On Page 55 will be found Table.

Your two inspectors have carried out their duties in connection with the Inspection of Factories and Workshops with much tact and zeal, and the fact that no prosecution has been undertaken in 1909 speaks well for the hearty co-operation of the employers of labour in the town.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

As in former years the Dairies, Cowsheds, etc., in the District have been regularly inspected. The report to the Joint Dairies' Committee by the Veterinary Inspector will be found in the Appendix. This report again shows the importance of the duties undertaken by the Joint Committee.

I am pleased to state that no case of illness during 1909 is attributable to the milk supply.

MILK SELLERS.

There are 90 milk sellers in Kettering. The Report of the Inspector of Nuisances on the condition of the shops and houses which is to be found in Appendix is satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLY.

At the early part of the year, as the water in the Cransley Reservoir continued to fall owing to the small rainfall, it was considered advisable to shut off the water supply at nights ; this was commenced early in February and continued until November, when as the water was rising well in the reservoir, and at this season was likely to continue to do so, the full supply was again given. During the time the water was shut off at nights the valves were closed at 10.30 p.m., and opened again at 6 a.m. ; thus there was practically no inconvenience caused to consumers, though there was a very considerable saving in water.

This pointed to rather heavy waste from mains and services, and to restrict this as much as possible special inspections have been made throughout the year, including night inspections, which have materially reduced the daily consumption, the total consumption last December being considerably less than in December, 1908.

The pressure throughout the year has been given from the high level tank at Clover Hill, and the quality of the water supplied, according to reports of the County Analyst, has been quite satisfactory.

At the New Works at Thorpe Reservoir the embankment has now been brought up to full height and a quantity of water stored for the purpose of testing the works, which so far have proved water-tight and satisfactory.

As in previous years a further number of the shallow wells still in use for domestic supplies have been closed and town water laid on.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

The New Works that have been in hand for some time have been completed during the year and are now in full working order. They are largely automatic in their action, the sewage flowing by gravitation through a series of Detritus and Septic Tanks on to Percolation Filtering Beds 7,600 yards in extent, and 7' 6" in depth. The tank effluent is uniformly and automatically distributed over these beds by means of special travelling distributors, and the effluent, still by gravitation, passes from these into the brook. The various parts of the work were brought into operation as completed, and everything at the present time is working well. A good many samples of effluent have been taken from time to time, and these have been free from smell and proved to be non-putrefactive on keeping.

The new method of sludge disposal by pumping on to the land into grips prepared to receive it, and then covering the same over when sufficiently dry with excavated material, has also proved satisfactory, the works being kept entirely free from large accumulations of sludge which previously were very difficult to deal with; and as the old sludge beds have been disposed of the works are now in a much cleaner condition than they have ever been before.

TOWN DRAINAGE.

Complaints of smells from manholes have been very much less this year than in previous years, owing probably to the much cooler season that has been experienced. At the same time the flushing of the sewers has been well maintained, and a good deal of extra flushing has been done in districts where for the time being sickness has been more prevalent. In one district where it appeared likely that the sewer might be at fault, this having been constructed many years ago when the details of works of this description were not so fully appreciated as at the present time, several lengths of the sewer were opened for inspection and the state of things revealed not being satisfactory the whole sewer has been completely taken out, a new sewer laid, and about seventy connections made to the private drains, the cost of the work amounting to over £200.

REFUSE DESTRUCTOR.

The Refuse Destructor has again worked well throughout the year. The furnace has worked at good temperatures, effecting a very complete destruction of the refuse without causing any nuisance. 4,762 loads of house refuse and 449 loads of trade refuse have been dealt with, and the residium, being of fairly good quality clinker, has been very useful for footway work throughout the district and for some classes of road work.

The Destructor has now been working for close on six years and naturally shows considerable signs of wear and tear, so that the time is probably not far distant when it will be found necessary to provide a duplicate plant.

SCAVENGING.

The scavenging and cleansing of the streets have been carries out as usual during the year. 2,734 loads of sludge and sweeping have been removed from the streets, the greater part being taken to the Depot rented by the Council on the Rothwell Road. The centre and principal streets of the town are cleansed daily and the other streets weekly.

A great improvement has been effected in High Street and Gold Street by the substitution of wood blocks for the old tar-macadam which had become badly worn and seemed unsuitable for the amount of traffic that now passes over these streets. This really forms a continuation of the work done the previous year when a good paving of granite setts was put down in Station Road in place of ordinary macadam which was quite unable to take the heavy traffic of this road. There is now a good carriage way surface from the Station right through the centre of the town, which is a very great improvement from a sanitary point of view.

THE HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

The above important Act has now been placed on the Statute Book, and when its provisions are thoroughly mastered by those interested it must have a far-reaching influence in public health administration.

On looking through it, the Act in many ways simplifies and expedites administration procedure, and greatly strengthens the hands of administration authorities. For instance, it enables a closing order to be made by the local authority and the appeal against such an order must be made not to a court but to the Local Government Board. Again, if a local authority is satisfied that a house let to persons of the working classes is not kept in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation they may serve a notice on the landlord calling upon him to execute such work as they may specify to be necessary, and here again the appeal is to the Local Government Board. The functions of the Board as an authority for deciding appeals have been greatly increased by this Act, and the result should be a corresponding increase in administrative uniformity and efficiency.

Part II. of the Act deals with Town Planning, which opens up a new field for the activities of local authorities.

STAFF.

An important change will shortly take place by the resignation of Mr. Barritt, your Sanitary Inspector, who for 18 years has occupied that honourable position.

The energy, tact, zeal, and perfect courtesy with which he has discharged the manifold duties of his office, many of which have been unpleasant, cannot be too highly rated.

In his retirement I am sure he carries with him the hearty good wishes of his colleagues, and the ratepayers of Kettering.

I take this opportunity of thanking my courteous colleagues for their invaluable help and co-operation during the year.

My thanks are also due to the Officers of my own department, who have been indefatigable in carrying out their duties.

Also to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their unvarying support and kindly sympathy on every occasion.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN ALLISON,

Medical Officer of Health.

APPENDIX.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURNS.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths registered in District under One Year of Age.		Total Deaths registered in District at all Ages.		Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents Registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents Registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages.	
		Number	Rate. *	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births Registered.	Number.	Rate. *				Number.	Rate.
1899	29,000	945	32.5	139	147.6	373	12.8	34	..	..	..	..
1900	30,000	940	31.3	138	141.5	369	12.3	48	6	..	363	12.1
1901	28,653	931	32.4	109	117.05	316	11.02	36	7	..	309	10.8
1902	29,000	887	30.5	100	112.7	356	12.2	49	11	..	345	11.8
1903	30,000	847	28.2	95	113.3	353	11.7	59	25	..	328	10.9
1904	30,000	839	27.9	100	117.7	374	12.4	67	29	..	343	11.5
1905	31,000	784	25.2	109	139	392	12.6	53	19	..	373	12
1906	31,112	768	24.6	98	127.6	329	10.5	58	20	..	309	9.9
1907	31,116	692	22.2	61	88.1	331	10.7	65	20	..	313	10
1908	31.338	666	21.2	75	112.7	357	11.3	62	20	1	338	10.7
Averages for years 1899--1908.	30,122	830	27.6	102	121.7	355	11.7	53	..	..	..	..
1909	31,613	706	22.3	80	113.3	382	12.08	85	26	3	359	11.3

* Rates calculated per 1000 estimated population.

Area of Districts in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) } 2,814

Total population at all ages ... 28,653
Number of inhabited houses ... 5,659
Average number of persons per house 5.064
} At Census of 1901

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities for 1908 and 1909.

Year.	Whole District.				Northern Ward.				Southern Ward.				Eastern Ward.				Western Ward.				Central Ward.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1908	31338	666	338	75	7342	159	68	18	5403	88	55	4	7992	211	96	30	5116	110	66	16	5485	98	53	7
1909	31613	706	359	80	7393	171	71	12	5369	96	65	15	8142	199	78	19	5244	129	79	22	5465	111	66	12

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1909.

Notifiable Disease	Cases Notified in Whole District.							Total Cases Notified in each Ward.					No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from each Ward.					
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Northern	Southern	Eastern	Western	Central	Northern	Southern	Eastern	Western	Central.	Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.											
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	10	1	5	4	..	..	..	2	1	4	..	3	1	..	2	..	2	5
Erysipelas ..	33	..	1	3	5	22	2	9	4	9	3	8	1	1	..	..	..	2
Scarlet Fever ..	165	..	40	102	15	8	..	42	17	49	17	40	21	13	22	11	27	94
Enteric Fever ..	11	..	..	2	1	7	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	..	2	..	2	7
Puerperal Fever ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	220	1	46	111	21	38	3	57	23	65	21	54	26	14	26	11	31	108

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1909.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in Whole District at Subjoined Ages.							Northern Ward	Southern Ward	Eastern Ward	Western Ward	Central Ward	Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District
	All Ages	Under 1 Year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards						
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2
Enteric Fever ..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1
Epidemic Influenza ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	2	1	1	..	..
Diarrhœa	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	32	2	3	1	7	18	1	8	1	7	5	11	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	6	..	..	4	1	1	..	1	..	2	1	2	2
Cancer, Malignant Disease	33	..	..	..	..	19	14	6	7	7	8	5	11
Bronchitis	30	7	1	..	..	3	19	5	5	6	9	5	2
Pneumonia	27	7	4	..	3	11	2	3	9	6	6	3	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs ..	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	2	1	..	..
Alcoholism—Cirrhosis	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth ..	22	22	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	8	6	1
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition ..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	1
Heart Diseases ..	41	2	2	..	3	21	13	12	11	5	5	8	9
Accidents	4	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	1	3
Suicides	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	2	1	..	..
All other causes	136	34	6	10	4	46	36	31	22	32	29	22	46
All Causes	359	80	19	16	18	133	93	71	65	78	79	66	85

Classification of Deaths in the Kettering Urban District.

	0–1 Year.	1—5.	5—15.	15—25.	25—65.	Over 65.	Total 1909.
I. SPECIFIC FEBRILE or ZYMOTIC DISEASES.							
1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.							
Smallpox { Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox { Unvaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox { No Statement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simple Continued and Ill-Defined Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Other Miasmatic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—DIARRHŒAL DISEASES.	...						
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	2	1	...	...	...	...	3
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—MALARIAL DISEASES.							
Remittent Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—ZOOGENOUS DISEASES.							
Cowpox and effects of Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases (*e.g.*, Hydrophobia, Glanders, Splenic Fever)	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
5.—VENEREAL DISEASES.							
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Uretha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.—SEPTIC DISEASES.							
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. PARASITIC DISEASES.							
Thrush and other Vegetable Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worms, Hydatids, and other Animal Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. DIETIC DISEASES.							
Want of Breast Milk, Starvation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Delirium Tremens	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.							
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of the Heart	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gout	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	19	14	33
Tabes Mesenterica	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Tubercular Meningitis, Hydrocephalus	...	...	2	...	1	...	3
Phthisis	2	3	1	7	18	1	32
Other forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula	...	...	2	1	...	...	3
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Glycosuria, Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
Other Constitutional Diseases	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
V. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.							
Premature Birth	22	...	...	...	...	...	22
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	5	...	1	...	...	...	6
Old Age	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
VI. LOCAL DISEASES.							
1.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.							
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes	...	2	1	...	2	...	5
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis	1	...	...	1	16	16	34
Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane	...	...	...	...	...		...
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
Laryngismus Stridulus (Spasm of Glottis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease of Spinal Cord, Paraplegia, Paralysis Agitans	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
2.—DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE. (*e.g.*, of Ear, Nose, Eye)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Classification of Deaths in Kettering Urban District—Continued.

	0–1 Year.	1—5	5—15.	15—25.	25—65.	Over 65	Total 1909.
3.—Diseases of Circulatory System.							
Pericarditis	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Acute Endocarditis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valvular Diseases of Heart ...	...	...	2	...	5	3	10
Other Diseases of Heart ...	2	2	...	1	13	7	25
Aneurism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Embolism, Thrombosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Blood Vessels	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
4.—Diseases of Respiratory Organs.							
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup (not spasmodic) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emphysema, Asthma ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Bronchitis	7	1	...	...	3	19	30
Pneumonia	7	4	...	3	11	2	27
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
5.—Diseases of Digestive System.							
Dentition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sore Throat, Quinsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Stomach ...	...		...	...	1	...	1
Enteritis	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Obstructive Diseases of Intestine	1	...	1	1	2	...	5
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ascitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Jaundice and other Diseases of Liver	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	...	...	1	1	...	3
6.—Diseases of Lymphatic System. (*e.g.*, of Lymphatics and of Spleen)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.—Diseases of Gland-like Organs of Uncertain Use. (*e.g.*, Bronchocele, Addison's Disease)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.—Diseases of Urinary System.							
Nephritis	...	1	3	...	5	1	10
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Disease of Bladder or of Prostate	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other Diseases of the Urinary System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.—Diseases of Reproductive System.							
A. *Of Organs of Generation.*							
Male Organs	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Female Organs	...		...	...	1	1	2
E. *Of Parturition.*							
Abortion, Miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Placenta Prævia, Flooding ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents of Child Birth	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
10.—Diseases of Bones and Joints.							
Caries, Necrosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Other Diseases of Bones and Joints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.—Diseases of Integumentary System.							
Carbuncle, Phlegmon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Integumentary System	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
VII.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.							
1.—Accident or Negligence.							
Fractures and Contusions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunshot Wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burn, Scald	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Otherwise	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
2.—Homicide.							
Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
3.—Suicide.							
Gunshot Wounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cut, Stab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poison	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Drowning	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Hanging	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Otherwise	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
4.—Execution. ...							
Hanging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.							
Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition ...	14	1	...	...	...	...	15
Mortification	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage	1	...	...	...	...	..	1
Natural Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Sudden Death (cause not ascertained)	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Causes not Specified or Ill-Defined	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
Totals	80	19	16	18	133	93	359

TABLE V.

Infantile Mortality during the Year, 1909

Deaths from stated causes in Weeks and Months under 1 year of age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes (Certified	23	9	6	3	41	6	6	6	4	2	2	3	3	4	3		39
All Causes (Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria ((including Membranous Croup)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		1
Diarrhœa, all forms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	4
Premature Birth	14	3	2	1	20	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Congenital Defects	1	2	1	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	3	2	2	1	8	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6
Convulsions	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	5
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	7
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	...	...	7
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes	3	2	..	1	6	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5
	23	9	6	3	41	6	6	6	4	2	2	3	3	4	3	..	39

Population estimated to middle of 1909 ... 31,613

Births in the Year—Legitimate ... 681
Illegitimate ... 25 } 706

Deaths in the Year—Legitimate infants 73
„ „ Illegitimate „ 7 } 80

Deaths from all Causes at all ages ... 359

ANNUAL REPORT

On the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	118	1	..
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries & Contractors) ..	201	..	..
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	36	..	..
Total	355	1	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars	Number of Defects		Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	
Want of Cleanliness	32	32	..
Want of Ventilation	14	14	..
Overcrowding	8	8	..
Want of Drainage of Floors	1	1	..
Other Nuisances	36	36	..
Sanitary accommodation :—			
Insufficient	28	28	..
Dirty or defective	53	53	..
Not separate for sexes	4	4	..
Total	176	176	..

Sec. 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 has been adopted, but still we take the standard as laid down in Order and Circular of 4th February, 1903, for our guidance.

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107								Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.	
	Lists received from Employers twice in the year.			Lists received from Employers once in the year.			Number of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils.	Number of Addresses forwarded to other Councils.		Instances.	Notice served.
	Lists.	Outworkers. Contractors.	Outworkers. Workmen.	Lists.	Outworkers. Contractors.	Outworkers. Workmen.					
Boots and Shoes ...	28	...	210	21	...	274	2	84	316	23	...
Wearing Apparel—Making, &c. ...	8	...	119	1	...	1	...	...	58	...	...
Brush Making ...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Total ...	38	...	334	22	...	275	2	84	376	23	...

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.		Number
Dressmaking, Tailoring, and Millinery Workshops		35
Bakehouse Workshops		18
Boot and Lift Making Workshops		6
Closing Workshops	Contractors, 29	
	Tenement (Outworkers), 22	
	Domestic (Outworkers), 5	56
Laundry Workshops		1
Confectioners' Workshops		3
Tinsmiths', Carpenters', and Curriers' Workshops		10
Cycle Workshops		4
Painters', etc. Workshops		6
Total number of workshops on Register ..		139

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	3
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act, (s. 5)—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	3
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M Inspector	2

To the KETTERING JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.

Medical Officer's Report for 1909.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you a short summary of the work at the Isolation Hospital for the year ending December 31st, 1909.

In doing so I have nothing to add to what has come before you at your various meetings during the year. A short statement will, however, enable you to see at a glance the extent and nature of the work done.

With reference to the Hospital itself the new block of buildings has been a veritable Godsend. The Observation Ward has been in almost constant use, and I think we should now consider the Discharge Ward and Bathroom indispensable.

I suppose it is true to say there is no finality in human affairs and I am very glad the Board has recognised this in so far as the Isolation Hospital is concerned in already having begun to make provision for a bath-room in connection with the Rural Block. I wish to thank you, Gentlemen, in anticipation for this much needed improvement.

The following is a statement of the number of cases admitted during the year. In all there were 138 cases, as against 164 in 1908. They were made up as follows :—

	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric.	Diphtheria.	Meningitis	Erysipelas.
1908	145	13	4	2	—
1909	114	16	6	—	2

I regret to say we have had five deaths in the Hospital during the year. One from Pemphigus, one from Enteric, one from Meningitis, and two from Diphtheria. It is satisfactory that we have not had a death from Scarlet Fever. The usual mortality from that disease is about 3 per cent.

I have to thank the matron and staff for their willingness to help me on all occasions during the year.

I am, gentlemen,

Very faithfully yours,

D. LEE, M.D.

To the Joint Committee of the Urban and Rural Districts of Kettering, and of the Urban Districts of Desborough and Rothwell, re DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

VETERINARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

KETTERING,

January, 1901.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report that during the past year I have made inspection of premises occupied by registered cow keepers, to the number of 349, and an individual examination with especial regard to the condition of their udders, of 3246 milking cows.

With reference to the sanitary state of the cowsheds inspected the following conditions were found to prevail :—

Good or Satisfactory in 321 cases ; unsatisfactory or bad in 28 cases ; total 349.

It will be seen, therefore, that the sanitary condition of the cowsheds in the period covered by the Report was unsatisfactory or bad in 8.02 cases per cent. A separate inspection of every cow contributing to the public milk supply and with especial regard to the condition of its udder, has been made with the following results :—

Number of Cows inspected 3246.

Number of abnormal udders 110 or 3.38 %.

Of these deranged udders 24 or .73% were in a condition calculated to render the milk harmful to persons consuming it in an uncooked state, the remaining 86 or 2.64 % being cases of atrophied quarters or other abnormalities, which would not affect the quality of the milk.

During the year, and on many previous occasions, my attention has been called by milk consumers to the fact that dairymen often have in their possession cows which are affected with tumours, or as they are popularly termed "cancers," in the region of the throat or jaws, and complaining that milk from these animals is allowed to be sold for public consumption. It is perfectly true that a number of the dairy stock in this, and most other districts, are affected with these tumours, but I should like to take this opportunity of saying that they are not cancers at all, but simply actinomycotic growths, due to a fungus which grows on certain plants and particularly on the awns of barley. The effect on cattle consuming grain so affected may be to cause a tumour at or near the point of inoculation, but the disease is purely local, cannot be transmitted from one animal to another, or from animal to man, and has no effect whatever upon the milk—or upon the meat either, provided the diseased portion be cut away.

Of the 28 cowsheds, the state of which was bad or unsatisfactory, the conditions met with were as follows :—

General sanitary arrangements bad in 8 cases ; insufficient attention to general cleanliness, 17 cases ; accumulation of manure in too close proximity to sheds, 3 cases ;

Of the 24 cases of udder disease, the Milk from which was unfit for human consumption, 8 of these were due to acute Mastitis, 2 to acute suppurative Mastitis, one to blood contamination, and 13 to inauration of the gland, suggestive of the existence of Tubercular disease of the udder.

At one dairy, eighteen of the twenty-eight cows were found to be in extremely low condition, and a sample of milk from the more pronounced cases was sent for bacteriological examination

to the Clinical Research Association, whose report stated that no Tubercle organisms were found therein.

In all, samples of milk from 24 cases of udder derangement have been sent to the Clinical Research Association (London) for bacteriological examination ; in 21 of these cases the milk was reported as being unfit for human use, but in no case were Tubercle bacilli found to be present.

I beg to append a tabulated summary of this report for 1909 by the side of those for the five previous years :—

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
No. of Cowsheds inspected ...	286	315	350	348	349	349
No. Good or satisfactory ...	243	271	319	298	313	321
No. Bad or unsatisfactory	29 or 10.13%	40 or 12.69%	31 or 8.85%	50 or 14.36%	36 or 10.31%	28 or 8.02%
No. of Cows inspected	1731	2447	2984	2948	3124	3246
No. of abnormal udders ...	66 or 3.81%	79 or 3.22%	86 or 2.88%	81 or 2.78%	86 or 2.75%	110 or 3.38%
No. of Abnormal udders secreting harmful milk ...	11 or .64%	17 or .69%	21 or .70%	19 or .64%	24 or .76%	24 or .73%

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

TREVOR F. SPENCER, M.R.C.V.S.

REPORT

Submitted to the DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, and MILK-SHOPS JOINT COMMITTEE on May 24th, 1909.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to report that an inspection of the Dairies and Milk-shops in the Kettering Urban District has recently been made in relation to the state and condition thereof and for the purpose of ascertaining the present sources of the milk supply. A revised tabulated statement of which I beg to lay before you.

The changes amongst the Milk Sellers have been but few. 4 have been registered, and 3 have relinquished the trade.

At the time of my last report only one of those by whom milk was supplied resided outside the combined districts. One other has been added, viz., Mr. Skinner, of Great Harrowden Lodge, in the Wellingborough Rural District.

The work spoken of in my last report as being about to be carried out by the owners of properties at 66, Melton Street, 66 Carlton Street, and on farm premises in the occupation of Mr. Adams in the Stamford Road, was at once attended to.

A blocked drain has recently been cleared at 66, Carlton Street. At the store occupied by Mr. A. Shrive, at 22, Garfield Street, much better ventilation has been introduced.

The Shops and Stores are fairly kept. The quantities sold in shops are still very small, being in several cases not more than

2 quarts daily. Early in this year a visit was made to the shops to ascertain how many there were in which paraffin was sold. There are about 40 shops. In 10 of these paraffin was being sold. Since the visit these have been reduced to 9. In most of these the paraffin is kept in what the trade calls a "cabinet," which is so constructed that when not in use the measures, etc., are closed in, and any liquid escaping is carried back into the tank.

At Mr. Letts, 24, Wood Street, milk was being kept in a very small place near the kitchen. He was told that this was unsatisfactory. On my next visit he had cleared this place and was selling in the shop, in which paraffin was not sold.

Regarding the supply, it appears to have been well taken up by dairymen in the immediate neighbourhood, there is therefore very little necessity for buyers to go outside the districts.

During the year a case of Scarlet Fever occurred at the Kettering Dairy. The patient was immediately removed, and those who had been in attendance were isolated for fourteen days. No further case occurred.

In no case of infectious disease has the source of infection been traced to or suspected to be in connection with any milk supply.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

JOHN BARRITT,

Inspector of Nuisances.

LIST OF MILK SELLERS

In the Urban District of Kettering, and the Sources of their Supply.

Name of Seller.	Address.	Source of Supply.
Abbott, Thos. W.	102 Bath Road	Dairy
Allen, Drinkwater	Burton Latimer ..	Mr. Levi Hobbs, Barton Seagrave
Asher, W. ..	114 Montagu Street ..	Mr. F. Gray, London Road
Adams, Frank ..	Lodge Farm, Stamford Road ..	Own Cows
Bailey, John ..	56 Dryden Street	Home Farm, Boughton House
Benson, John ..	Kettering Dairy ..	See Kettering Dairy
Bussey, John ..	Lodge, Brigstock Parks	Own Cows. Brigstock Parks *
Bird, Francis W. ..	Hall Lane Farms ..	Own Cows
Blackwell, Walter	96 Mill Road ..	Dairy
Bailey, Ernest T. ..	75 Havelock Street ..	Messrs. Lea, Rothwell Lodge
Blackwell, Fred. C.	37 Gordon Street ..	Dairy
Brown, Jas. L. ..	31 Carlton Street	Mr. Old, Barnwell Street
Brampton, Harry F.	39 Pollard Street ..	Mr. J. Wright, Havelock Street
Cooke, C. W. ..	205 King Street ..	Messrs. Gray, London Road. and Walter Palmer, Grafton
Coleman, George	32 Thorngate Street ..	Mr. Clarke, Pytchley Lodge
Corby, Wm. ..	43 Argyle Street ..	Dairy
Chapman, Lewis ..	20 Balfour Street ..	Mr. Wrighton, Cransley, and F. Adams Lodge Farm
Cole, A. W. ..	7 Edmund Street ..	Own Cows
Cottingham, Joseph	South Parade, London Road ..	Mr. Tarry, Pytchley Lodge
Chaplin, Jas. ..	50 Albert Street ..	Mr. F. Gray
Crowhurst, John ..	23 Bowling Green Road	Mr. D. T. Allen, Burton Latimer
Curtis, Wm. ..	66 Carlton Street ..	Mr. Skinner, Gt. Harrowden Lodge
Cockerill, Wm. ..	Lower Street ..	Mr. MacDonald, Home Farm
Dunkley, Thos. ..	44 Rockingham Road ..	Mr. Wrighton, Cransley, and Mr. Stuffins, Mill Road
Essam, Warren ..	103 Wellington Street .	Mr. Jos. Essam, Pytchley
Foskett, Jno. Thos.	Cranford St. John .	Own Cows
Foster, Warren ..	83 Princes Street .	Mr. F. Gray, Kettering
Foster, Arthur ..	74 Northall Street .	Mr. F. Gray, Kettering
Gadsby, Joseph ..	1 Connaught Street ..	Mr. Bussey, Brigstock Parks, *1, and Mr. Noble, Kettering
Goodman, Wm. ..	77 Alexandra Street ..	Dairy
Gray, Messrs. Frank and John ..	London Road Dairy ..	Messrs, A. W. Bagshaw, J. Braines, and Knight, Warkton, and Middleton. Pytchley, and Wrighton, Cransley. and Odell, Isham.
Gray, Henry ..	4 Oakley Street ..	Mr. F. Gray, London Road
Gumsley, Henry ..	18 Leicester Street ..	Mr. H. Palmer, Pollard Street
Goodliffe, Arthur W.	37 Eskdaill Street ..	Mr. W. Palmer, Grafton
Gilby, Sidney ..	48 King Street ..	
Hobbs, Wm. ..	55 Alexandra Street ..	Mr. Wrighton, Cransley
Handley, John	Geddington ..	Dairy
Hughes, Mrs. ..	Spencer Street ..	Mr. M. Harker, Geddington Grange
		Mr. Noble, Sackville Street

* Out of combined districts; (1) Thrapston Rural.

MILK SELLERS, Continued.

Name of Seller.	Address.	Source of Supply.
Ingyon, Walter G.	48 Mill Road ..	Mr. Old, Sidney Street
Inns, Eli ..	105 Mill Road ..	Mr. W. Palmer, Grafton
Knight, William ..	110 Mill Road ..	Mr. Foskett, Cranford, and Dairy
Kilsby, T. R. ..	8 Clarence Street ..	Mr. Palmer, Grafton, and Mr. Lewis Chapman, Balfour Street
Knight, Jno. ..	London Road ..	Mr. Essam, Pytchley
Kettering Diary ..	Dalkeith Place ..	Messrs. J. F. Archer, P. Bonsor, Weekley, J. White, Grafton Underwood, F. W. Bird, Hall Farm, J. M. Eady, Thorpe Malsor, M. Harker, Geddington Grange, C. H. Tomkins, S. F. Jacquest, Glebe Farm, Weekley, and Mr. Adams, Stamford Road
Lea, G. and A. ..	Rothwell Lodge ..	Own Cows
Loakes, James ..	Edinburgh Road	Mr. J. T. B. Smith, Grange Road
Lewin, Lewis A. ..	138 King Street ..	Mr. Sherratt, Manor Farm, Grafton
Leverett, Fred. ..	93 Princes Street ..	Mr. Walter Palmer, Grafton
Letts, Geo. ..	24 Wood Street ..	Mr. Essam, Pytchley
Middleton, Benj. ..	Pytchley ..	Own Cows
Mather, Henry ..	Cottage, Golf Links ..	Mr. James, Broughton Lodge
MacDonald, Jno. ..	Home Farm ..	Own Cows
Mitton, A. W. ..	21 Charles Street ..	Messrs. Lea, Rothwell Lodge
Morby, J. Woolston	186 Bath Road ..	Mr. Wrighton, Cransley
Nevill, Mrs. ..	Corner of Queen Street and 15 Horsemarket ..	Mr. Gilby, 48 King Street, and Messrs. Wrighton, Cransley
Noble, Walter ..	52 Sackville Street ..	Dairy
Old, John	Corner Barnwell and Sydney Streets ..	Mr. Foskett, Cranford Dairy
Osborne, Robt. ..	Russell Street	Messrs. Wrighton, Cransley
Palmer, Horace ..	26 Pollard Street ..	Messrs. Wrighton, Cransley
Parish, John W. ..	66 Melton Street ..	Mr. Foskett, Cranford
Palmer, Walter ..	Grafton Underwood ..	Mr. Clarke, Grafton
Petts, Harry ..	61 Edmund Street ..	Mr. Clifford, Weekley
Pratt, Jno. W. ..	5 Oxford Street ..	Mr. Holdsworth, Rothwell Lodge
Randall, Chas. ..	168 Regent Street ..	Mr. Foskett, Cranford
Robinson, Samuel	6 Stamford Road ..	Mr. J. T. B, Smith, Grange Road
Rippin, James ..	142 Regent Street ..	Mr. J. T. B. Smith, Grange Road
Robinson, Harry ..	Charles Street ..	Mr. H. Palmer, Pollard Street
Robinson, A. ..	140 King Street ..	Own Cows
Sarjeant, Thos. J.	Warkton ..	Mr. Turner, Warkton, and Own Cows
Slow, Joseph ..	8 Leicester Street ..	Mr. John Wright, Havelock Street
Stuffins, George ..	Corner Fuller Street and Mill Road ..	Mr. Wood, Barton
Smith, J. T. B. ..	Grange Rd. and Field St.	Mr. M. Harker, Geddington
Smith, Thos. ..	11 Union Street ..	Mr. Geo. Tarry, Pytchley
Smith, William ..	Kettering Grange ..	Own Cows
Shrive, Abner ..	36 Upper Duke Street ..	Dairy

MILK SELLERS.—Continued.

Name of Seller.	Address.	Source of Supply.
Shrive, Arthur John	22 Garfield Street ..	Mr. Skinner, Gt. Harrowden Lodge
Shaw, Thomas ..	10 Gladstone Street ..	Dairy
Starmer, John T. ..	171 Bath Road ..	Mr. Walter Palmer, Grafton
Taylor, James ..	Havelock Street ..	Mr. W. Smith, Kettering Grange
Thorpe, Thomas ..	14 Lower Duke Street ..	Mr. Wrighton, Cransley
Turner, Henry ..	174 Havelock Street ..	Mr. W. Robinson, 140 King Street
Taylor, Annie ..	30 Eskdaill Street ..	Mr. G. Stuffins
Towell, Alfred ..	28 Wadcroft ..	Mr. Foskett, Cranford
Thompson, Jabez	Lower Street ..	Mr. MacDonald, Home Farm
West, Joshua ..	Hawthorn Road ..	Own Cows
Wright, John ..	Havelock Street ..	Messrs. Robinson, Geddington, and Foskett, Cranford
White, George ..	Oakley Street ..	Mr. H. Palmer, Pollard Street
Wills, George ..	Stamford Road ..	Mr. Wm. Smith, The Grange
Willis, Mrs. E. A. ..	2 Rutland Street ..	Mr. F. Gray
Webb, Jas. ..	23 Fuller Street ..	Mr. Wrighton, Cransley

NEW BUILDINGS, 1909.

Ninety plans have been approved by the Council, including plans for :—

32 Dwelling Houses.
8 Additions to Shops and Houses.
3 Additions to Factories and Warehouses.
1 Iron Church,
1 Church Room.
1 Sunday School.
1 Alteration to Church Day Schools.
1 Board Room and Offices.
1 Motor Garage.
1 Carpenter's Shop.
1 Showroom and Workshop.
1 Bakehouse and Showroom.
1 Engine-room.
2 Stables, Coach-houses, etc.
1 Coach-house and Store.
1 Skating Rink.
9 Workshops.
26 Water Closets and Drainage.

The following have been completed during the year :—

32 Dwelling Houses.
5 Additions to Houses.
2 Blocks of Lock-up Shops and Offices.

3 Additions to Shops and Offices.
1 Iron Church.
1 Church Room.
1 Addition to Church Day Schools.
1 Addition to Police Station and Courts.
1 Carpenter's Shop.
1 Showroom, Workshop, etc.
1 Bakehouse and Showroom.
1 Motor Garage.
1 Coach House and Store.
1 Engine-room.
1 Salting Shed and Cooking House.
6 Workshops.

The following are in course of erection and construction :—

11 Dwelling Houses.
2 Additions to Factories and Warehouses.
1 Board Room.
1 Sunday School.
1 Stable, Coach House, etc.
1 Workshop.
1 Motor House.
1 Skating Rink.

KETTERING URBAN DISTRICT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1909

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

INDEX.

PAGE

Medical Officer's Report to Education Committee 75—131

Introduction 75—76

Table shewing number of Schools and Accommodation .. 77

Medical Inspection of School Children 78

Height and Weight of School Children 79—86

Table shewing percentage of Defects on Inspection .. 87—92

Average Height and Weight of Children entering School and on leaving 94—99

Table shewing percentage of Defects in children on entering and leaving School 100—103

Table shewing percentage of illnesses previous to admission 104—106

General Review 107

Cleanliness 107

Clothing and Footwear 108

Nutrition 109

Teeth 110

Vision 110

Tonsils and Adenoids 110

Mentally Defective Children 111

School Clinic 111-116

School Canteen 116-118

Infectious Diseases—and Table 118-119

PAGE

Table shewing Number of cases Notified by Teachers .. 120

Table shewing Number of Cases by Inspection at Schools, 1909 121

Table shewing the Number of Absences owing to Infectious Diseases 122

School Closure 123—124

Disinfection 124

Preparatory Students 125

New Pupil Teachers 125-126

School Attendance Officers' Report 127

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

COUNCILLOR A. MACKAY (Chairman).
COUNCILLOR T. ADAMS.
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,, A. J. FAIRGRIEVE.
,, E. C. GRAVESTOCK.
,, J. HAYNES.
,, A. LEWIS.
,, J. LOAKE.
,, H. W. PERKINS.
,, J. E. REESBY.
,, L. RICHARDS.
,, R. B. WALLIS, J.P.

SELECTED MEMBERS:
MRS. W. J. PAYNE,
MISS C. E. STOCKBURN.
COUNCILLOR F. W. BURDITT.
MR. H. G. GOTCH.

Clerk—Mr. JOHN BOND.
Medical Officer of Health—J. ALLISON, M.D., D.P.H.
School Attendance Officer—Mr. S. YORK.
Lady Inspector—MISS ETHEL COHEN, B.Sc.

KETTERING EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Medical Officer of Health's Report.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my report for 1909. The Medical Inspection of all the children attending Spencer Street, Rockingham Road, and St. Andrew's Schools was completed. Thus the whole of the children attending the School in your district have now been medically inspected.

Children who were found to be suffering from serious defects on the first inspection were specially re-examined, which work entails much more time and care than the ordinary inspection. Finally all children newly admitted and those who were about to leave school were medically inspected.

The work of completing the medical inspection of all your schools has proceeded very smoothly. The Teachers have been indefatigable in their efforts, though at times inconvenience has resulted and fresh duties have had to be assumed, to put the claims of the child first and foremost. I wish to record my indebtedness to them and to say how much I appreciate their interest and loyal help in the work of medical inspection. On several occasions the parent and myself were unable to get the child to allow a proper examination to be made, but the Teacher present soon prevailed and calmed the child and a satisfactory examination followed.

During 1909 eight parents absolutely refused to have their children inspected by the School Medical Officer. One parent sent the

following note to the Teacher : " We cannot come up to the school as we have to go to work. I think he has been examined enough for 4 days with having a serious illness as he had at the Feast."

In 4 cases when the parents kept the children away from school on the day of Inspection, the Teacher very kindly called at the homes and explained fully to the parents what the inspection was and I am pleased to state that their children came to school the following day and were inspected.

I also wish to express my thanks to those parents who were present at the Medical Inspection of their children. Their presence was a great help in every way to the Medical Officer not only by calming the children—especially the infants, who naturally in some cases were rather frightened—but also for the valuable information they were able to give me with regard to the children's infectious history and other diseases they might have had previous to entering School, as well as any family tendencies to certain diseases. The importance of this information cannot be too highly rated as it will be invaluable as time goes on to your officers in controlling the spread of Infectious diseases, and will enable them to state what children will require to be excluded from school or what classes should be closed should an outbreak of Infectious Disease like Whooping Cough or Measles occur. The previous personal history will enable your officers to pay particular attention to their children liable to certain diseases, such as Chorea, Rheumatism, Tuberculosis, etc.

I sincerely trust the parents will endeavour to be present at future medical Inspections.

SCHOOLS IN KETTERING.

This form shows the number of Schools in Kettering, accommodation, number on roll (average total number on Register), and average attendance.

		Name of School.	Accommodation.	On Roll. Average total number on Register.	Average Attendance.
Departments for Older Children.	Provided.	Hawthorn Road	268	297.75	255.85
		Park Road	640	686.25	618.68
		Rockingham Road ...	660	662	588.13
		Stamford Road	660	684	614.57
		Spencer Street	476	427	381.23
	Non-Provided.	Boys' Church of England	350	378.5	343.91
		Market Hill Girls' ...	114	109.7	95.3
		St. Andrew's	326	323.75	291.13
		St. Mary's Girls'	358	355	318.5
Departments for Infants.	Provided.	Hawthorn Road	203	119.25	70.44
		Park Road	442	370.75	288.23
		Rockingham Road ...	431	293.25	216.83
		Stamford Road	416	331.75	273.1
		Spencer Street	238	178.75	132.55
	Non-Provided.	Church Walk	170	162	117.46
		St. Andrew's	161	121.5	101.43
		St. Mary's	350	312.5	250.8
Totals for Older Children			3852	3923.95	3507.3
Totals for Infants			2411	1889.75	1450.84
Totals			6263	5813.7	4958.14

There is nothing fresh to record about the condition of the Schools with regard to ventilation and sanitation.

MARKET HILL.

Alterations have been made in this school which amount almost to a remodelling of the school, and the conversion of the building into a Class Room School.

Each room has separate access from a new corridor, and has been provided with improved lighting, heating, and ventilation. A new Sanitary Block has been erected, and the building completely re-drained. A small playground has also been provided.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The following Summary shows what has been done during 1909 in regard to the Medical Inspection of School Children.

Total number of children examined	2508
,, ,, Parents present	1838—73.28%
Total number of infants entering school examined...	651
Number of parents of those present	552—84.78%
Number of children leaving school examined...	122
,, parents of those present ...	51—41.8%
Number of notices sent	485

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

The following tables give the height and weight of the children attending St. Andrews, Spencer Street, Rockingham Road.

They will be found to be much the same as the other schools examined last year.

These tables are quite up to Standard of English and Foreign Height and Weight tables.

It would be a good thing to provide all the schools with standard tables of height and weight, so that the children could be made to take an interest in their height and weight.

On several occasions children themselves and many mothers asked for their data to be written out on paper which was always given.

In Public Schools this is a routine practice, certain other measurements being taken in addition.

The height and weight of children attending the Elementary Schools would be of great value for an estimate of physical progress or deterioration. Height is relatively constant ; weight is relatively variable. Height thus becomes a more valuable test of individual or racial degeneration or deterioration of physique ; weight is a better index of the immediate state of nutrition.

SPENCER STREET.

INFANT BOYS. 59 examined.

Age.	Height. Inches.	Weight. Lbs.		Height. Centimetres..	Weight. Kilos.
3 yrs.	36.25	33.37	...	92.07	15.15
4 ,,	38.25	35.5	...	97.15	15.97
5 ,,	41.12	41.18	...	104.44	18.53
6 ,,	42.18	41.62	...	107.45	18.72
7 ,,	43	41.25	...	109.22	18.56
INFANT GIRLS.	68 examined.				
3 yrs.	36.5	31.25	...	92.71	14.06
4 ,,	40	41	...	101.6	18.45
5 ,,	40.01	37.85	...	101.62	17.03
6 ,,	41.5	39.06	...	105.41	17.57
7 ,,	44	43.25	...	111.76	19.46
SENIOR BOYS.	186 examined.				
6 ,,	44	45.62	...	111.76	20.53
7 ,,	46.3	47.75	...	117.6	21.48
8 ,,	47.42	51.75	...	120.55	23.28
9 ,,	49	55.8	...	124.46	25.11
10 ,,	50.41	61.9	...	126.02	27.85
11 ,,	52.75	66.6	...	131.87	29.97
12 ,,	53.87	68.75	...	134.67	30.93
13 ,,	54.75	76.75	...	136.87	34.53

SENIOR GIRLS. 199 examined.

Age.	Height. Inches.	Weight. Lbs.		Height. Centimetres.	Weight. Kilos.
6 yrs.	44.87	45	...	111.17	20.25
7 ,,	45.75	47.75	...	114.37	21.48
8 ,,	47.5	51.01	...	118.75	22.95
9 ,,	49	56.3	...	122.46	25.33
10 ,,	51.05	60.76	...	127.62	27.34
11 ,,	52	63.75	...	130.08	28.68
12 ,,	54.4	67.09	...	136.	30.19
13 ,,	55.62	72.25	...	139.05	32.51

ROCKINGHAM ROAD.

INFANT BOYS. 131 examined.

3 yrs.	36.62	33.6	...	93.01	15.12
4 ,,	40.95	43.22	...	104.01	19.44
5 ,,	41.03	41.01	...	104.21	18.45
6 ,,	43.78	44.05	...	111.2	19.82
7 ,,	44.48	43.9	...	112.99	19.75
8 ,,	47.75	49	...	121.28	22.05

INFANT GIRLS. 111 examined.

3 yrs.	36.5	31.95	...	92.71	14.37
4 ,,	39.45	35.28	...	100.2	15.87
5 ,,	42.16	39.23	...	107.08	17.65
6 ,,	42.97	42.42	...	109.14	19.08
7 ,,	44.24	41.7	...	112.36	18.76
8 ,,	44	49	...	111.76	22.05

SENIOR BOYS. 286 examined.

6 yrs.	44.75	45.5	...	113.66	20.47
7 ,,	45	47.08	...	114.3	21.18
8 ,,	47.75	51.5	...	121.28	23.17
9 ,,	49.66	57.33	...	126.13	25.79
10 ,,	50.5	59.53	...	128.27	26.78
11 ,,	52.61	65	...	133.62	29.25
12 ,,	52.11	67.5	...	132.36	30.37
13 ,,	53.62	65.5	...	136.19	29.47

SENIOR GIRLS. 280 examined.

Age.	Height. Inches.	Weight. Lbs.		Height. Centimetres.	Weight. Kilos.
6 yrs.	46	46.5	...	116.84	20.92
7 ,,	45.25	45.5	...	114.93	20.47
8 ,,	48	51.5	...	121.92	23.17
9 ,,	48.2	53.75	...	122.42	24.18
10 ,,	51.11	59.33	...	129.81	26.69
11 ,,	51.75	61	...	130.44	27.45
12 ,,	53.5	69.5	...	135.89	31.27
13 ,,	54.75	70.25	...	139.06	31.61

ST. ANDREW'S.

INFANT BOYS. 57 examined.

3 yrs.	35.75	30.5	...	90.8	13.72
4 ,,	38.75	35.25	...	98.42	15.86
5 ,,	40.25	36.5	...	102.23	16.42
6 ,,	41.75	40.25	...	106.04	18.11
7 ,,	43.5	42.5	...	110.49	19.12
8 ,,	47.5	44	...	120.65	19.8

INFANT GIRLS. 47 examined.

3 yrs.	36	31	...	91.44	13.95
4 ,,	38	34	...	96.52	15.3
5 ,,	39.33	33.5	...	99.89	15.07
6 ,,	43.25	37.75	...	109.85	17.88
7 ,,	43.5	41.25	...	110.49	18.56
8 ,,	46.75	46.5	...	118.74	20.92

SENIOR BOYS. 186 examined.

6 yrs.	44	47.5	...	111.76	21.37
7 ,,	45.66	47.16	...	115.97	21.22
8 ,,	47.25	49.75	...	120.01	22.38
9 ,,	48.28	52.5	...	122.63	23.62
10 ,,	50.5	57.75	...	128.27	25.98
11 ,,	53.5	66.25	...	135.89	29.92
12 ,,	53.08	68.5	...	134.82	30.82
13 ,,	56.25	72	...	142.87	32.4

SENIOR GIRLS. 125 examined.

Age	Height Inches	Weight Lbs.		Height Centimeters.	Weight Kilos.
6 ,,	42.75	40.25	...	108.58	18.11
7 ,,	44.75	68.25	...	113.66	30.71
8 ,,	46.2	48.25	...	117.34	21.71
9 ,,	49.5	55.75	...	125.73	25.08
10 ,,	50.25	57	...	127.63	25.65
11 ,,	53	63.66	...	134.62	28.64
12 ,,	55	74.25	...	139.7	33.51
13 ,,	53.75	69	...	136.52	31.05

Table giving the average Heights and Weights for various years at Spencer Street, Rockingham Road, and St. Andrew's Schools.

BOYS.

Age.	Height. Inches.	Centimetres.	Weight. Lbs.	Kilos.
3 yrs. ...	36.06	91.96 ...	32.49	14.66
4 ,, ...	39.31	99.86 ...	37.99	17.09
5 ,, ...	40.88	103.62 ...	39.56	17.8
6 ,, ...	43.41	109.97 ...	44.09	19.83
7 ,, ...	44.65	113.26 ...	44.94	20.21
8 ,, ...	47.53	120.35 ...	49.2	22.13
9 ,, ...	48.98	124.4 ...	55.21	24.84
10 ,, ...	50.47	127.52 ...	59.72	26.87
11 ,, ...	52.95	133.46 ...	65.95	29.71
12 ,, ...	53.02	133.95 ...	68.25	30.7
13 ,, ...	54.87	138.64 ...	71.41	32.13

GIRLS.

3 yrs. ...	36.3	92.28	...	31.4	14.12
4 ,, ...	39.59	99.44	...	36.76	16.54
5 ,, ...	40.5	102.86	...	36.86	16.58

Age	Height. Inches.	Height. Centimetres.	Weight. Lbs.	Weight. Kilos.
6 ,, ...	43.55	110.6 ...	41.83	18.96
7 ,, ...	44.58	113.09 ...	47.95	21.57
8 ,, ...	46.4	117.44 ...	49.95	22.47
9 ,, ...	48.36	122.83 ...	53.07	23.87
10 ,, ...	50.8	128.35 ...	59.03	26.56
11 ,, ...	52.25	132.38 ...	62.80	28.25
12 ,, ...	54.3	137.19 ...	70.28	31.65
13 ,, ...	54.7	138.21 ...	70.5	31.72

The following Tables show the percentage of Defects found in Children attending Spencer Street, Rockingham Road, and St. Andrew's Schools.

INFANT BOYS.

	Spencer Street.	Rockingham Road.	St. Andrews.	All.
Boys examined.	59	131	57	247
Clothing ...	22.03	6.10	21.05	16.39
Nutrition ...	18.64	5.34	5.08	9.68
Dirty ...	13.55	5.34	7.49	8.79
Teeth ...	44.06	60.3	50.8	51.72
Tonsils ...	32.20	35.87	21.05	29.70
Mouth breathers ...	8.47	1.52	8.7	6.23
Ext. Eye diseases	1.69	6.87	5.64	4.73
Vision ...	...	15.26	3.5	6.25
Ear disease ...	...	1.52	...	.50
Speech ...	1.69	76	...	.81
Intellect ...	27.10	5.34	1.7	11.38
Heart ...	1.69	1.52	...	1.07
Lungs ...	...	3.05	3.5	2.18
Skin disease ...	3.38	3.05	...	2.14
Ringworm ...	1.52	...	...	50
Anæmia ...	...	2.28	5.08	2.45

	Spencer Street	Rockingham Road.	St. Andrews.	All.
Deformed Chest ...	10.16	4.57	1.7	5.47
Deformed Limbs	3.38	2.28	3.4	3.02
Rupture ...	1.69	...	...	.56
Fits ...	...	.76	...	.25
Girls examined.	68	111	47	226
Clothing ...	26.47	9.99	18.9	18.45
Nutrition ...	26.47	3.60	20.1	16.72
Dirty ...	35.29	27.92	27.6	30.27
Teeth ...	61.76	55.84	40.4	52.66
Tonsils ...	27.94	45.94	17.02	30.3
Mouth breathers ...	17.64	5.40	6.4	9.81
Ext. Eye diseases	7.35	9.009	8.5	8.28
Vision ...	...	9.009	2.1	3.7
Ear disease ...	1.47	3.60	...	1.69
Speech ...	...	1.8	...	.6
Intellect ...	13.23	8.10	2.1	7.81
Heart ...	2.94	1.8	2.1	2.28
Lungs ...	4.41	1.8	4.2	3.47
Skin ...	2.94	.9	2.1	1.98
Anæmia ...	8.82	1.8	6.3	5.64
Deformed Chest ...	1.47	...	2.1	1.19
Deformed Limbs	2.94	.9	...	1.28
Goitre ...	1.47	...	2.1	1.19
	SENIOR BOYS.			
Children examined	186	286	186	658
Clothing ...	29.03	4.5	5.3	12.94
Nutrition ...	17.74	13.28	2.15	11.05
Cleanliness ...	13.97	4.5	1.94	6.80
Teeth ...	68.27	55.24	58.6	60.70
Tonsils ...	34.94	33.56	33.8	34.10
Mouth breathers ...	5.37	2.8	7.32	5.23
Ext. Eye diseases	6.45	2.43	1.06	3.31
Vision ...	17.74	28.32	8.6	18.22
Ear disease ...	2.68	3.14	1.06	2.29

Bad hearing ...	...	...	...	...
Speech ...	1.61	1.73	.53	1.29
Intellect ...	9.13	.34	.53	3.33
Heart ...	5.37	...	.53	1.9
Lungs ...	2.68	1.04	...	1.24
Skin ...	1.61	2.05	1.7	1.78
Ringworm ...	.53	.69	1.7	.97
Anæmia ...	2.15	...	.53	.89
Rupture ...	.53	.69	...	.40
Deformed Chest ...	4.30	3.14	3.7	3.71
Deformed Limbs	.53	...	...	.17
Deformed Spine ...	.53	...	...	.17
Hare Lip ...	.34	...	...	.11
Cleft Palate ...	.69	...	...	.23
Disease of bowels	2.06	...	...	.68
Chorea ...	.53	...	.53	.36
Goitre ...	1.61	.34	2.15	1.36

SENIOR GIRLS.

Children examined	199	280	125	604
Clothing ...	31.25	2.14	4.8	12.73
Nutrition ...	13.56	8.56	...	7.37
Uncleanliness ...	43.21	4.28	45.6	31.03
Teeth ...	72.36	55	54.44	60.60
Tonsils ...	37.18	24.6	31.2	30.99
Mouth breathers ...	5.52	2.14	.8	2.82
Ext. Eye diseases	6.03	3.76	4.8	4.86
Vision ...	22.08	24.64	28	24.8
Ear disease ...	2.01	2.14	.8	1.65
Bad hearing ...	...	1.78	...	.59
Speech ...	...	.32	...	.10
Intellect ...	2.01	.32	...	.77
Heart ...	7.03	4.63	1.6	4.42
Lungs ...	1.005	2.13	...	1.04
Skin ...	4.02	.32	...	1.45

Ringworm ...	...	.32	...	.10
Anæmia ...	4.52	3.21	...	2.57
Rupture ...	.32	...	...	.10
Deformed Chest ...	1.005	...	.8	.6
Deformed Limbs	...	.32	...	.10
Chorea ...	.50	...	...	.16
Goitre ...	4.02	1.42	4.8	3.41
Congenital Syphilis	...	...	.8	.26

The following Table shows the percentage of Defects found in Children attending all the Elementary Schools in Kettering:—

INFANT BOYS'.—Defects in Percentages.

	Church Walk.	Hawthorn Road.	Stamford Road.	St. Mary's.	Park Road.	Spencer Street.	Rockingham Road.	St. Andrew's.	All.
No. Examined ...	89	34	168	129	213	59	131	57	880
Clothing ...	12.35	5.88	25	6.97	1.40	22.03	6.10	21.05	13.3
Nutritition ...	3.35	2.94	4.76	15.50	7.98	18.64	5.34	5.08	8.24
Uncleanliness ...	11.23	2.20	19.04	5.42	1.87	13.55	5.34	7.49	8.32
Teeth ...	52.80	55.88	61.30	59.62	57.23	44.06	60.3	50.8	54.49
Tonsils ...	49.43	58.82	61.30	49.61	46.47	32.20	35.87	21.05	41.36
Mouth breathers ...	11.12	17.64	25	27.1	14.08	8.47	1.52	8.7	12.56
Ext. Eye Diseases ...	3.37	...	3.57	5.42	10.79	1.69	6.87	5.64	4.63
Vision ...	2.24	23.55	5.35	10.84	8.44	...	15.26	3.5	8.12
Ear Disease ...	3.37	...	2.97	...	3.74	...	1.52	...	1.25
Speech ...	2.24	...	.58	3.87	1.87	1.69	.76	...	1.27
Intellect ...	6.74	23.52	20.83	29.45	29.10	27.10	5.34	1.7	16.64
Heart ...	1.12	...	7.14	10.07	7.48	1.69	1.52	...	3.11
Lungs ...	2.24	...	1.19	1.55	.93	...	3.05	3.5	1.09
Skin Diseases ...	5.61	...	2.38	6.20	1.87	3.38	3.05	...	2.67
Ringworm ...	...	...	1.74	.77	.465	1.52	...	...	.56

INFANT BOYS'.—Defects in Percentages.

	Church Walk.	Hawthorn Road.	Stamford Road.	St. Mary's	Park Road.	Spencer Street	Rockingham Road.	St. Andrew's.	All.
Anæmia ..	...	...	.58	6.97	1.40	...	2.28	2.12	.28
Fits ...	...	...	.58	.46	.465	...	.76	...	.28
Deformed Chest ...	...	8.82	4.16	3.87	3.25	10.16	4.57	1.7	4.56
Deformed Limbs ...	1.12	5.88	3.48	.77	1.40	3.38	2.28	3.4	2.77
Rupture ...	...	...	1.19	.77	.465	1.69	...	...	.51
Goitre ...	...	...	...	.77	...	...	...	...	.096
Chorea ...	...	...	...	...	.465	...	...	...	.058

INFANT GIRLS.—Defects in Percentages.

	Church Walk.	Hawthorn Road.	Stamford Road.	St. Mary's.	Park Road.	Spencer Street.	Rockingham Road.	St. Andrew's.	All.
No. Examined ...	68	48	153	162	182	68	111	47	839
Clothing ...	4.408	8.5	25.94	8.64	4.07	26.47	9.99	18.9	14.3
Nutrition ...	1.47	5.00	5.26	14.28	7.14	26.47	3.60	20.1	10.41
Uncleanliness ...	25	18.75	35.94	21.60	22.52	35.29	27.92	27.6	27.46
Teeth ...	52.94	66.66	68.62	50.61	58.79	61.76	55.84	40.4	56.04
Tonsils ...	50	62.5	44.44	56.17	41.75	27.94	45.94	17.02	40.58
Mouth Breathers ...	17.6	18.77	21.56	19.75	11.53	17.64	5.40	6.4	13.27

INFANT GIRLS.—Defects in Percentages.

	Church Walk.	Hawthorn Road.	Stamford Road.	St. Mary's	Park Road.	Spencer Street.	Rockingham Road.	St. Andrew's.	All.
Ext. Eye Diseases ...	4.40	...	3.91	8.07	14.26	7.35	9.00	8.5	7.15
Vision ...	...	...	8.49	11.17	10.43	...	9.00	2.1	4.81
Ear Disease ...	4.40	14.59	5.26	3.08	2.03	1.47	3.60	...	3.73
Speech Defect ...	1.47	...	.65	...	...	...	1.8	...	.49
Intellect ...	4.40	4.16	12.41	12.96	26.92	13.23	8.10	2.1	9.99
Heart ...	2.94	...	...	3.08	4.94	2.94	1.8	2.1	2.19
Lungs ...	...	...	1.95	3.70	.55	4.41	1.8	4.2	2.31
Skin Diseases ...	17.64	...	.65	1.85	.55	2.94	.9	2.1	3.01
Ringworm ...	1.47	...	...	1.3	...	...	...	...	.34
Anæmia ...	2.94	...	...	5.55	3.84	8.82	1.8	6.3	3.65
Fits ...	...	...	1.30	...	1.1	...	...	...	.30
Deformed Chest ...	...	4.16	.65	.65	...	1.47	...	2.1	1.05
Deformed Limbs ...	1.47	...	...	.65	.55	2.94	.9	...	.90
Rupture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goitre ...	...	...	...	1.3	...	0.47	...	2.1	.60
Chorea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SENIOR BOYS'.—Defects in Percentages.

	Boys' Church of England.	Hawthorn Road.	Stamford Road.	Park Road.	Spencer Schools	Rockingham Road.	St. Andrew's.	All.
No. Examined	339	105	325	281	186	286	186	1708
Clothing	1.47	.96	13.84	9.28	29.03	4.5	5.3	9.61
Nutrition	.29	4.2	9.84	8.91	17.74	13.28	2.15	7.85
Uncleanliness	3.24	...	7.38	2.49	13.97	4.5	1.94	4.98
Teeth	79.35	61.94	59.07	75.08	68.27	55.24	58.6	64.72
Tonsils	62.24	45.71	46.15	46.26	34.94	33.56	33.8	42.04
Mouth Breathers	28.41	10.4	25.53	13.52	5.37	2.8	7.32	12.28
Ext. Eye Diseases	2.96	4.8	4.61	5.30	6.45	2.43	1.06	3.8
Vision	10.32	30.76	14.46	13.16	17.74	28.32	8.6	17.64
Ear Diseases	1.19	...	1.84	3.20	2.68	3.14	1.06	1.87
Bad Hearing	...	...	...	...	...	...	.53	.07
Speech	.88	2.88	.30	...	1.61	1.73	.53	1.10
Intellect	10.61	13.30	12.30	14.94	9.13	.34	.53	8.00
Heart	3.83	1.92	5.53	7.82	5.37	...	.53	3.28
Lungs	.29	...	1.84	1.42	2.68	1.04	...	1.01
Skin Diseases	3.83	.96	.30	1.98	1.61	2.05	.17	1.77
Ringworm	.29	...	...	.7	.53	.69	1.7	.55
Anæmia	.88	...	...	2.49	2.15	...	.53	.81
Fits	.29	...	.30	1.06	...	...	...	.23
Deformed Chest	2.06	2.88	3.07	1.98	4.30	3.14	3.7	3.28

SENIOR BOYS.—Defects in Percentages.

	Church of England.	Hawthorn Road.	Stamford Road.	Park Road.	Spencer Street.	Rockingham Road.	St, Andrew's.	All.
Deformed Limbs	...	...	.92	...	.53	...	...	.24
Deformed Spine	...	...	...	...	.53	...	...	.07
Hare Lip	...	...	...	...	.34	...	...	.05
Cleft Palate	...	...	...	...	.69	...	...	.09
Rupture	.58	1.92	.61	...	.53	.69	...	.62
Disease of Bowels	...	...	...	...	2.06	...	...	.29
Chorea	...	.96	...	...	.53	...	.53	.28
Goitre	...	...	.92	2.49	1.61	.34	2.15	1.07

SENIOR GIRLS.—Defects in Percentages.

	Stamford Road.	Market Hill.	St. Marys.	Hawthorn Road.	Park Road.	Spencer Street.	Rockingham Road.	St. Andrew's.	All.
No. Examined ...	259	100	310	139	323	199	280	125	1735
Clothing ...	8.10	7	10.64	2.9	4.64	31.25	2.14	4.8	9.64
Nutrition ...	10.03	6	8.06	2.9	13	13.56	8.56	...	6.8
Uncleanliness ...	18.91	11.0	24.83	16.54	22.91	43.21	4.28	45.6	24.88
Teeth ...	63.70	81	74.19	53.98	68.42	72.36	55	54.44	64.37

SENIOR GIRLS.—Defects in Percentages.

	Stamford Road.	Market Hill.	St. Mary's.	Hawthorn Road,	Park Road.	Spencer Street.	Rockingham Road.	St. Andrew's.	All.
Tonsils ...	41.69	43	39.35	49.95	33.74	37.18	24.6	31.2	36.22
Mouth Breathers ...	23.55	10	9.67	8.63	9.90	5.52	2.14	.8	7.53
Ext. Eye Diseases ...	4.63	5	7.74	3.50	7.12	6.03	3.76	4.8	5.18
Vision ...	25.09	9	22.25	15.10	14.24	22.08	24.6	28	20.92
Ear Disease ...	3.15	4	2.25	.71	3.09	2.01	2.14	.8	2.11
Bad Hearing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.78	...	.22
Speech ...	...	...	.64	...	...	...	.32	...	.12
Intellect ...	...	2	1.28	11.51	8.66	2.01	.32	...	2.68
Heart ...	3.15	1	10.68	3.59	7.73	7.03	4.63	1.6	4.77
Lungs ...	1.15	1	1.28	.71	3.40	1.005	2.13	...	1.22
Skin Disease ...	1.15	2	1.92	.71	2.16	4.02	.32	...	1.47
Ringworm ...	...	...	...	...	.61	...	.32	...	.11
Anæmia ...	.77	1	2.25	.71	8.97	4.52	3.21	...	3.34
Fits ...	...	...	.64	...	...	...	...	...	.08
Deformed Limbs ...	...	...	.32	...	.92	...	.32	...	.19
Deformed Chest ...	...	...	.32	...	...	1.005	...	.8	.26
Rupture ...	...	2	.32	...	...	.32	...	...	.33
Chorea ...	...	...	...	1.42	...	.50	...	...	.24
Goitre ...	.77	...	4.5	2.90	4.33	4.02	1.42	4.8	3.59
Congenital Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.8	.1

RE-EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SERIOUS DEFECTS.

In June a notice was sent to the Head Teachers asking them to arrange for the re-examination of all children, for whom special cards were written out, as well as any other children who in their opinion required re-examination.

211 were re-examined of whom 83 were boys and 128 girls. These were found to be suffering from the following defects :—

Heart, 67 ; Lungs, 5 ; Squint, 15 ; — Eyelids, 2 ; Vision, 41 ; Tonsils and Adenoids, 52 ; Cleft Palate, 2 ; Deaf, 1 ; Discharging Ears, 2 ; Chorea, 1 ; Spinal Paralysis, 1 ; Enuresis, 3 ; Impetigo, 2 ; Ringworm, 3 ; Alopecia, 1 ; Fits, 1 ; Mentally Defective, 5 ; Appendix, 1 ; Scalp Tumour, 1 ; Dirty, 5 ;

12 of these children were excluded from school, viz., 5 dirty, 2 Enuresis, 1 Discharging Ears, 1 Chorea, 2 Impetigo, 1 Ringworm.

The majority of children with Heart affection have been seen by their own doctors. Two were quite well and allowed to take part in the ordinary school duties. Thirteen were decidedly better compared to the first examination, but were not allowed the ordinary school duties. The other cases were practically in statu quo.

One boy with Congenital Heart Disease during the session fainted when walking across the playground and the Head Teacher promptly rendered first aid and sent for doctor and the parent.

I excluded him from school for a month and as he had improved in health, he was allowed to return to School on the condition that the parents brought him to school and also came for him when the school was closed. It is a moot point whether this boy should not be excluded altogether.

Another interesting case occurred where a boy had been taking part in a Marathon Race, resulting in a severe Heart strain. The boy's doctor very courteously notified me of the condition and on examination his diagnosis was confirmed. A special card was written out and directions were given to the teacher to notice the boy and to report at once if he was not going on all right.

The 5 children with Lung disease were much improved.

Six children with defective vision had been attended to and had been provided with proper glasses. 9 children with squint may require operation before the eyes can be got straight. The majority of the tonsils and adenoids require operation.

The cleft palate cases are to be operated upon shortly. Amongst the mentally defective was one Cretin.

124 notices were sent to parents requesting early attention to their children's defects.

Tables giving average height and weight of children entering school, at various ages.

STAMFORD ROAD INFANTS.

Boys. 66 examined.

Age.	Inches.	Lbs.		Centimetres.	Kilos.
3 yrs.	37	32	...	93.98	14.4
4 ,,	38.66	34.5	...	98.19	15.52
5 ,,	41	36.5	...	104.14	16.42
6 ,,	42.33	41	...	107.51	18.45

Girls. 74 Examined.

3 yrs.	36	31.75	...	91.44	14.28
4 ,,	38.5	33.33	...	97.79	14.99
5 ,,	41.5	40	...	105.41	18
6 ,,	43	38.75	...	109.22	17.42

ST. MARY'S INFANTS.

Boys. 57 examined.

Age.	Inches.	Lbs.		Centimetres.	Kilos.
3 yrs.	36.75	32.75	...	93.34	14.73
4 ,,	37.5	33.5	...	95.25	15.07
5 ,,	41.25	38.25	...	104.77	17.21

Girls. 61 examined.

3 ,,	36.33	29.66	...	92.27	13.34
4 ,,	38.5	33.5	...	97.79	15.07
5 ,,	41	38.5	...	104.14	17.32
6 ,,	42.75	41.25	...	108.58	18.56

PARK ROAD INFANTS.

Boys. 62 examined.

3 yrs.	36.25	34	...	92.07	15.3
4 ,,	38.25	33.5	...	97.15	15.07
5 ,,	40.5	37	...	102.87	16.05
6 ,,	42.5	43.75	...	107.95	19.6

Girls. 71 examined.

3 yrs.	36.25	31.25	...	92.07	14.06
4 ,,	38.5	33.25	...	97.79	14.95
5 ,,	42.83	36.75	...	108.78	16.53
6 ,,	43.75	39.75	...	111.12	17.88

SPENCER STREET INFANTS.

Boys. 24 examined.

3 yrs.	36.25	33	...	92.07	14.85
4 ,,	39.25	36.5	...	99.69	16.42
5 ,,	41.75	40.25	...	106.04	18.11

Girls. 29 examined.

3 yrs.	37	33.5	...	93.98	15.07
4 ,,	37.75	34.04	...	95.88	15.31
5 ,,	41.5	40.12	...	105.41	18.05
7 ,,	41.5	47	...	105.41	21.15

ROCKINGHAM ROAD INFANTS.

Boys. 25 examined.

3 yrs.	36.75	31.75	...	93.34	14.28
4 ,,	39.83	36.75	...	101.13	16.53
5 ,,	41.5	38	...	105.41	17.23
6 ,,	41.75	39.62	...	106.04	17.96
7 ,,	47.5	51.5	...	120.65	23.36

Girls. 33 examined.

3 yrs.	38	36.25	...	96.45	16.44
4 ,,	39	35.25	...	99.08	15.98
5 ,,	42.41	41.87	...	107.72	18.97

CHURCH WALK INFANTS.

Boys. 35 examined.

3 yrs.	37.25	33.75	...	94.65	15.31
4 ,,	39.75	39.87	...	100.95	18.08
5 ,,	40.14	37.5	...	101.86	17.01
6 ,,	42.5	38.66	...	107.95	17.54

Girls. 22 examined.

3 yrs.	35.75	33.75	...	90.81	15.31
4 ,,	35	35.5	...	88.9	16.10
5 ,,	39	33.12	...	99.08	15.03
6 ,,	44	44	...	111.77	19.96
7 ,,	46.5	50	...	118.12	22.68

ST. ANDREWS INFANTS.

Boys. 8 examined.

3 yrs.	35.25	31.5	...	89.52	14.29
5 ,,	40.66	38.37	...	103.3	17.4

Girls. 12 examined.

4 yrs.	36.25	32.5	...	92.07	14.74
5 ,,	39.75	36.25	...	100.92	16.44
6 ,,	41.5	38.5	...	105.4	17.46

HAWTHORN ROAD INFANTS.

Boys. 40 examined.

4 yrs.	39.03	35.16	...	99.14	15.95
5 ,,	42.2	40.3	...	107.18	18.28
6 ,,	43.75	42.5	...	111.15	19.28

Girls. 32 examined.

3 yrs.	38.16	34.85	...	96.92	15.81
5 ,,	41.11	38.07	...	104.4	17.24
6 ,,	45.11	44.06	...	114.6	19.96

Table giving height and weight average of children inspected about to leave school.

STAMFORD ROAD.

Boys—14 examined. Average age—13$\frac{1}{8}$ years.

Height, 56.12 inches or 142.54 centimetres.
Weight, 81.07 lbs. or 36.48 kilos.

Girls—7 examined. Average age—13$\frac{2}{12}$ years.

Height, 57.61 inches or 146.32 centimetres.
Weight, 81.71 lbs. or 36.76 kilos.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

Girls—12 examined. Average age—12$\frac{8}{12}$ years.

Height, 56.08 inches or 142.44 centimetres.
Weight, 81.39 lbs. or 36.62 kilos.

PARK ROAD.

Boys—8 examined. Average age, 13 years.

Height, 55.5 inches or 140.97 centimetres.
Weight, 74.75 lbs. or 33.63 kilos.

Girls—6 examined. Average age, $12\frac{9}{12}$ years
Height, 55.12 inches, or 140 centimetres.
Weight, 71.95 lbs. or 32.37 kilos.

SPENCER STREET.

Boys—6 examined. Average age $13\frac{1}{7}$ years.
Height, 56.89 inches or 144.5 centimetres.
Weight, 75.62 lbs. or 34.02 kilos.

Girls—8 examined. Average age—$13\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$ years.
Height, 57.5 inches or 146.05 centimetres.
Weight, 74.71 lbs. or 33.61 kilos.

ROCKINGHAM ROAD.

Boys—5 examined. Average age—$13\frac{3}{10}$ years.
Height, 55.8 inches or 141.73 centimetres.
Weight, 78.8 lbs. or 35.46 kilos.

Girls—19 examined. Average age—13 years.
Height, 56.36 inches or 143.15 centimetres.
Weight, 76.5 lbs. or 34.42 kilos.

HAWTHORN ROAD.

Boys—6 examined. Average age—$12\frac{7}{12}$ years.
Height, 61 inches or 154.94 centimetres.
Weight, 84 lbs. or 37.8 kilos.

Girls—6 examined. Average age—$13\frac{4}{12}$ years.
Height, 56.5 inches or 143.51 centimetres.
Weight, 72.37 lbs. or 32.56 kilos.

ST. ANDREWS.

Boys—8 examined. Average age—$13\frac{4}{12}$ years.
Height, 55.03 inches or 139.77 centimetres.
Weight, 74.16 lbs. or 33.37 kilos.

GIRLS—6 examined. Average age—13 $\frac{3}{12}$ years.

Height, 58.12 inches or 147.62 centimetres.
Weight, 84.66 lbs. or 38.09 kilos.

MARKET HILL GIRLS.

Examined—6. Average age—13 $\frac{3}{12}$ years.

Height, 57.54 inches or 146.15 centimetres.
Weight, 77.54 lbs. or 34.89 kilos.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOYS.

Examined—10. Average age, 13 $\frac{3}{12}$ years.

Height, 57.65 inches or 146.43 centimetres.
Weight, 80.5 lbs. or 36.22 kilos.

The following tables show percentage of defects in children newly entering the Schools and those who are about to leave.

INFANT BOYS.

	Stamford Road.	St. Mary's.	Park Road.	Spencer Street.	Rockingham Road.	Church Walk.	St. Andrew's Infants.	Hawthorn Road.	All.
Children examined ...	66	57	62	24	25	35	8	40	317
Clothing ...	25.34	9.57	6.4	20.8	8	17.1	...	...	10.90
Nutrition ...	17.74	6.43	11.2	12.48	4	2.85	...	...	6.83
Cleanliness ...	24.24	5.2	6.4	24.96	8	17.1	12.5	7.5	13.23
Teeth ...	22.72	35.09	36.4	20.8	44	28.5	12.5	50	31.25
Tonsils ...	40.87	35.1	44.81	24.96	44	37.05	50	37.5	35.09
Mouth Breathers ...	12.12	1.75	11.2	4.16	24	2.85	25	7.5	11.07
External Eye Disease ...	7.57	7.25	4.81	4.16	8	...	...	2.5	4.28
Vision ...	...	...	1.61	4.16	...	...	...	2.5	2.88
Ear Disease ...	...	...	3.2	4.16	...	...	...	...	.92
Deaf ...	3.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.37
Speech ...	3.03	1.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	.59
Intellect ...	3.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.5	1.31
Heart ...	1.51	7.01	...	8.32	...	...	...	2.5	2.41

BOYS entering School.

	Stamford Road.	St. Mary's.	Park Road.	Spencer Street.	Rockingham Road.	Church Walk.	St. Andrew's Infants.	Hawthorn Road.	All.
Lungs ...	1.51	1.75	...	12.48	4	25.65	..	7.5	6.61
Skin ...	1.51	12.2	3.21	...	12	2.85	12.5	2.5	5.84
Ringworm ...	1.51	5.2	...	...	4	...	12.5	...	2.9
Anæmia ...	1.51	...	3.21	8.32	...	5.7	...	2.5	2.65
Deformed Chest ...	6.06	7.01	1.61	...	4	...	...	...	2.33
Deformed Limbs ...	3.03	1.75	1.61	...	4	...	...	...	1.29
Fits ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.5

INFANT GIRLS.

	Stamford Road.	St. Mary's.	Park Road.	Spencer Street.	Rockingham Road.	Church Walk.	St. Andrew's Infants.	Hawthorn Road.	All.
Number examined ...	74	61	71	29	33	22	12	32	334
Clothing	18.9	8.5	2.8	13.76	12.12	9.09	24.99	...	11.27
Nutrition	4.05	1.63	4.2	10.32	3.03	...	...	...	2.90
Dirty	20.25	4.91	4.2	17.2	12.12	9.08	24.99	3.12	11.98
Teeth	31.08	37.1	35.2	10.32	33.33	22.7	16.66	49.92	29.61

INFANT GIRLS.

	Stamford Road.	St. Mary's.	Park Road.	Spencer Street.	Rockingham Road.	Church Walk.	St. Andrew's Infants.	Hawthorn Road.	All.
Tonsils	29.9	37.67	28.1	20.64	21.21	27.24	16.66	43.68	28.13
Mouth breathers ...	8.1	1.63	7	3.44	21.21	13.62	...	9.36	8.04
External Eye Disease	2.7	3.26	5.6	...	6.06	...	8.33	...	3.24
Vision	...	...	1.4	3.44	...	...	...	12.48	2.16
Ear Disease	1.35	...	7	...	3.03	...	...	...	1.99
Deafness	...	1.63	2.8	...	3.03	...	...	...	.93
Speech	...	...	1.4	...	3.03	...	...	...	.55
Heart	...	...	1.4	6.88	...	...	...	...	1.03
Lungs	...	4.9	...	10.32	18.18	...	16.66	3.12	6.64
Skin Disease ...	1.35	1.63	2.8	3.44	12.12	4.54	16.66	3.12	5.7
Ringworm	...	...	1.4	...	3.03	...	8.33	3.12	1.98
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.12	.39
Deformed Chest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.12	.39
Deformed Limbs ...	...	...	...	3.44	3.03	...	...	...	.8
Cleft Palate	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.33	...	1.04
Tuberculosis	...	...	2.8	...	3.03	...	...	...	.72
Fits	...	...	1.4	...	...	...	...	3.12	.56
Temperature	1.35	...	...	...	...	...	8.33	...	1.21
Scarlet Fever (peeling) ...	...	...	...	...	3.03	...	...	...	.37

SENIOR CHILDREN LEAVING SCHOOL.

	Boys.	Girls.
Number examined ...	52	70
Uncleanliness ...	3.84 ...	11.36
Dentition ...	65.28 ...	51.12
Tonsils ...	21.12 ...	29.82
Mouth breathers ...	5.76 ...	19.88
External Eye Disease	1.92 ...	4.26
Vision ...	21.12 ...	25.56
Ear Disease ...		1.42
Intellect ...		1.42
Heart ...	1.92 ...	1.42
Skin Disease ...	5.76 ...	...
Ringworm ...	3.84 ...	...
Anæmia ...		1.42
Nervous ...		2.84
Deformed Limbs ...	1.92 ...	1.42
Deformed Spine ...		1.42
Goitre ...		8.52

The next Table show percentages of illnesses previous to entering School in 1909.

BOYS entering School.

Table, giving in percentages, illnesses previous to admission.

	Stamford Road.	St. Mary's.	Park Road.	Spencer Street.	Rockingham Road.	Church Walk.	St. Andrew's Infants.	Hawthorn Road.	All.
No. examined ...	66	57	62	24	25	35	8	40	317
Measles ...	37.8	75.4	62.9	66.59	52	65.55	62.5	70	61.59
Scarlet Fever ...	7.57	12.2	16.1	8.32	16	5.7	12.5	5	10.42
Chicken Pox ...	24.24	26.3	14.5	8.32	12	14.25	12.5	10	15.26
Whooping Cough ...	28.7	33.3	38.7	29.12	...	54.15	12.5	42.5	29.87
Diphtheria ...	...	...	1.61	...	...	...	...	...	.20
Pneumonia ...	6.06	8.7	6.4	12.48	...	2.85	...	2.5	4.87
Bronchitis ...	9.09	7.01	9.67	12.48	4	8.55	...	2.5	6.66
Phthisis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5	.31
Convulsions ...	...	...	1.61	...	...	2.85	...	2.5	.87
Tubercular Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.5	...	.15
Meningitis ...	...	1.75	...	...	...	2.85	...	...	.57
Tonsilitis ...	...	1.75	...	...	...	...	12.5	...	1.72
Ringworm ...	3.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.37
Eczema ...	1.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.18
Rickets ...	...	...	1.61	8.32	4	...	12.5	...	3.30
Bright's Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	2.85	...	...	.35
Otorrhœa ...	...	...	3.2	...	...	...	...	...	.4
Glands in Neck ...	...	...	...	4.16	...	...	...	...	.52
Rupture ...	...	...	...	...	...	2.85	...	...	.35

The next tables show percentages of previous illnesses, especially Infectious Diseases of those children entering School during 1909.

Table, giving in percentages, illness previous to admission.

INFANT GIRLS entering School.

	Stamford Road.	St. Mary's.	Park Road.	Spencer Street,	Rockingham Road.	Church Walk.	St. Andrew's Infants.	Hawthorn Road,	All.
No. examined ...	74	61	71	29	33	22	12	32	334
Measles ...	47.3	72.1	49.29	55.04	66.66	49.94	58.31	46.8	55.68
Scarlet Fever ...	4.05	13.1	8.45	10.32	15.15	9.08	8.33	9.36	9.73
Whooping Cough ...	27.02	40.9	29.57	30.96	48.48	40.86	24.99	40.56	35.41
Chicken Pox ...	25.6	32.8	18.3	10.32	9.09	22.7	8.33	28.08	19.40
Diphtheria ...	2.7	1.63	...	...	...	...	...	3.12	.93
Pneumonia ...	5.4	3.27	8.45	6.88	3.03	4.54	...	3.12	4.33
Bronchitis ...	9.4	9.8	8.45	3.44	6.06	4.54	...	...	5.21
Pleurisy ...	1.35	...	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	.34
Empyema ...	...	...	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	.17
Phthisis ...	...	...	...	...	3.03	...	...	...	.37
Convulsions ...	...	...	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	.17

INFANT GIRLS entering School.

	Stamford Road.	St. Mary's.	Park Road.	Spencer Street.	Rockingham Road.	Church Walk.	St. Andrew's Infants.	Hawthorn Road.	All.
Tonsilitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.12	.39
Adenoids removed ...	...	...	...	...	...	4.54	...	...	.56
Ringworm ...	...	3.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	.40
Eczema ...	...	...	...	3.44	...	...	8.33	...	1.47
Mastoid disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	4.54	...	...	.56
Glands in neck ...	...	...	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	.17
Hœmaturia ...	1.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.16
Bright's Disease ...	...	1.63	...	...	...	...	...	...	.20
Typhoid Fever ...	...	1.63	...	...	...	...	...	...	.20
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	...	...	3.44	...	...	...	...	.43
Mumps ...	...	...	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	.17

GENERAL REVIEW.

Having completed the Medical Inspection of all the children attending the Elementary Schools, it will be noted from the tables presented to you that the percentage of defects found remain much the same as those found in 1908.

Bad teeth, tonsils and adenoids forming by far the largest percentage, defective vision being third, and as far as I can learn very little has been done to remedy these defects.

CLEANLINESS.

I have been much struck during 1909 with the attention that has been paid to the cleanliness of children coming forward for Medical Inspection. The teachers agree with me on this point. There is no doubt in the future this will continue to improve. The condition of the girls' heads, however, still leaves much to be desired. As the parents evince a decided objection to cutting the hair short on several occasions children have had to be excluded from school owing to the condition of the head.

In one case the parent used anything but polite language when her attention was called to the child's head and body. She declared it would never go to that school again but would go to another. The Lady Inspector called several times at the home and explained to the mother that it was unfair to other children who came to school clean and tidy to be infected by her dirty child.

In another case the mother after repeated warnings and exclusion of the child, was prosecuted and a conviction secured. Strange to say some parents consider their children are in better health when they have vermin in their heads and declare that the "doctor" says if it wasn't so they would have swollen glands and such like.

In future, printed instructions will be sent to the parents of any child found in a verminous condition, as to the best and quickest

means of getting rid of the vermin and nits. If no attention is paid to this notice and the Lady Inspector finds the child in the same unsatisfactory state, the parents will have to be warned that unless the child is cleansed at home, it will be done in a compulsory manner under the provisions of section 122 (2) of the Children's Act of 1908, and this should be of great assistance to your officers in combatting this degrading condition.

To carry out this procedure the Urban Sanitary Authority might be of great help. A Public Disinfecting Station is urgently needed for the town and if one were erected on the depot site in the Rockingham Road, a Cleansing Station might be erected at the same time where the cleansing of the children and proper disinfecting of their personal clothing as well as bedding &c. from their dirty homes could be undertaken.

It would not be possible in my opinion to provide a proper bath and steriliser say at one of the schools for the accommodation is limited already. The only other solution would be a portable bath at the proposed school Clinic in Stamford Road. The difficulty of disinfecting the clothing would still remain, unless there was a supply of cast off clothing ready to give the children while their own was being disinfected.

CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR.

From the proceeds of a concert held in February, 1908, known as "The Old Britishers Concert" the sum of £10 was allocated for the purpose of providing boots for necessitous school children.

These were supplied during the winter of 1908-9 on the recommendation of Teachers and Officers of the Committee, and were the means of supplying Boots in many cases where otherwise, the children would have suffered.

In order to prevent any of the Boots being pawned they were marked with a private mark, and it is regrettable to find that an attempt to pawn them was made in a few instances; these were of course stopped and the goods forfeited.

At a meeting of the Children's Health Committee held on December 10th, it was resolved to appropriate £10 towards the supply of boots for the present winter.

During each winter the School Attendance Officer issues an appeal in the local press, for cast off boots and clothing, which results in many articles being exchanged to the delight and benefit of the poorly clad children. This appeal in the past has been generously responded to and I trust as the general public realise what a benefit these cast off clothes are to the poorer children, the response will be greater in the future.

In four schools, viz., Stamford Road, Spencer Street, St. Mary's, and St. Andrew's Infants', you will notice the percentage of poor clothing and footwear is much higher compared to the other schools.

NUTRITION.

On the whole the nutrition of the children attending the Elementary Schools in Kettering is quite up to the average. It was generally found that those children who had poor clothing and were not clean were also those who showed the poorest nutrition. In those schools which have the highest percentages there were 3 to 4 children whose nutrition was decidedly poor and these cases attended the school canteen.

TEETH.

With one or two exceptions nothing has been done with regard to the care of the Teeth. In the short examination that takes place only those children with 4 or more decayed teeth are put down as defective. The parents in every case are notified what to do. Many of them consider it of little importance and still more say they cannot afford the expense. During the ensuing year a scheme will have been promulgated in connection with the School Clinic which should have far reaching effects.

VISION.

It has not been possible up to the present to make out any data with regard to the number of children found to be suffering from defective eyesight who have received treatment. Many of them have attended the General Hospital and seen the Oculist there. A few have seen him at his rooms and paid a reduced fee, and others have been treated by their own medical man. As in the case of teeth, Defective vision will receive special attention at the School Clinic.

TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

The vast majority of these cases requiring operation are treated at the Hospital. It is not every case however of tonsils and adenoids that require operation but nevertheless the parents pay no attention to the notice or advice and allow their children to suffer from ill health. It is well known that children with enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids are specially liable to the following :—

Nasal Cattarrh, liability to Colds and Bronchitis, Deafness and Ear discharges, Sore Throat, susceptibility to Infectious Diseases and Tuberculosis, Enlarged Glands in the Neck, lowered mental capacity, dullness, spurious feeblemindedness, impairment of general nutrition and physique, lowered vitality, predisposition to Chest disease and Tuberculosis, Deformity of Nasal passages to and Chest.

It is a great mistake to think that operation is all that is necessary. The after-treatment is almost as important. In the past this point has not received the attention it ought to. In fact, many children have been examined during the last two years when the parents stated they had been operated on, and in one case three times, and the condition on inspection was as if no operation had been performed. Handkerchief drill and the breathing exercises recommended in the Syllabus of Physical Exercises for Public Elementary Schools, issued by the Board of Education, will go far to remedy this condition.

I would suggest that all children known to the teachers as mouth breathers should have this special drill. Some of the mouth breathers are due to the acquired habit of carelessness in upbringing and disuse of pocket handkerchief.

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

This question has for some time engaged the attention of the Committee and ultimately a proposal was submitted to the Board of Education for their approval, suggesting the setting apart of a room in the Infants' Department of the Rockingham Road School for the purpose of establishing a special class for mentally defective children under the supervision of a skilled teacher.

I regret to learn at the time of writing (January, 1910) that the Board of Education cannot see their way to agree to the proposal, mainly on the ground of the unsuitability of the existing Sanitary block.

I understand that the Committee propose to re-consider the question with a view to submitting a further scheme and I am strongly of opinion that pending the building of a special school, a management on lines similar to those suggested, is to be desired and would be much more beneficial to these mentally defective children not only medically but educationally, than allowing them to attend the ordinary Elementary Schools.

SCHOOL CLINIC.

The question of establishment of a School Clinic, having regard to the importance of following up and treating ordinary school diseases, eyes and teeth, has engaged the attention of your Committee for some time, and it was ultimately decided that your Officers should visit Bradford and report. The following report was subsequently made :—

To the Children's Health Sub-Committee.

Your officers beg to report that, as instructed, they visited the School Clinic at Bradford, and append the following particulars :

The Bradford School Clinic has been established in the Main Offices of the Bradford Education Committee, separate rooms being set apart for the purpose. The only diseases treated at the Clinic are those known as "ordinary school diseases," and may be classified as follows :—Sore Eyes, Discharging Ears, Nose and Throat, and Skin Diseases. Suitable local treatment is given, but no operation of any kind is undertaken. The following cases are selected for examination, viz. :—

(a) Children seen at School, and whom it is desirable to examine further.

(b) Children whom the Head Teacher wishes to recommend for some special reason.

(c) Children brought by the Attendance Department in regard to attendance at School.

(d) Children whose parents wish for an interview.

The only cases treated in the Clinic are those referred to the School Medical Officer arising out of the Medical Inspection of School Children by himself or his Assistants, and any selected after examination as above. In all cases the parent is advised in the first place to consult his own doctor. If, for any reason, this course is not adopted, the case is taken by the School Medical Officer at the School Clinic. Voluntary agencies, such as Nursing Institutions, Hospitals and Dispensaries, are taken advantage of as far as possible, mainly for operations, all the other work, practically, being done in the Clinic. The cost of the treatment in the School Clinic is very low, so far as drugs are concerned, and is covered by a few pounds annually. The Clinic is fitted with an X-Ray Apparatus, which is used for the treatment of Ringworm and Favus cases, etc., and your officers were informed that the treatment is very effective. In addition, the Clinic is supplied with microscopes

and usual bacteriological apparatus, eye-testing apparatus, and has lavatory and bath accommodation. Apart from the X-Ray apparatus and the microscopic and bacteriological apparatus, the cost of supplying the articles referred to, is very moderate.

The treatment of defective eyesight is also undertaken in the Clinic. Glasses are supplied to the children at a cost ranging from 1/5 to 2/9 and in cases where the parent states that he is unable to pay, the School Attendance Officer presents a full report of the circumstances of the family to the Committee, who then decide whether or not the glasses be supplied free of cost.

Up to the present no arrangement has been made to treat dentistry cases, either in the Clinic or by an outside practitioner. The Medical Superintendent, however, is pressing for the appointment of a Dental Surgeon.

Your officers were also informed that the parents of any children requiring treatment and whose condition, after warning by the Medical Officer, is not improved, are prosecuted.

The Cleansing of verminous children under the Children Act is carried out in special rooms attached to the School Baths, which are provided in several of the Elementary Schools in Bradford.

Apart from the supply of spectacles, no charge is made for treatment at the Clinic, notwithstanding the financial position of the parent.

The School Medical Staff comprises, in addition to the Medical Officer, two assistants and two nurses. The number of children in the Bradford Schools was given as 50,000.

When School children suffering from a notifiable infectious disease have been treated in the Isolation Hospitals, they have to attend at the School Clinic for examination by the School Medical Officer before they are allowed to resume their work at School.

Your officers were also informed that, in addition to medical inspection of children carried out by the Medical Staff, the Head Teachers of the various Schools are required once a year to test the eyes of all the children. If any child is not able to read at the normal distance, the case of that child is to be immediately reported to the School Medical Officer, for treatment.

Medical Inspection in Bradford was instituted 15 years ago, and notwithstanding the existence of voluntary agencies, in addition to private practitioners, the majority of children found to require treatment, remained untreated ; the mere fact that skilled medical advice was available, was not sufficient of itself, to secure treatment.

The primary concern of the School Clinic at Bradford appears to be that the child is to be cured as quickly as possible, not only for the sake of the child's physical health, but also for the sake of other children in the school, and that of school attendance generally.

Your officers were informed that Bradford had no difficulty at all with the Board of Education in establishing a School Clinic.

The thanks of your Committee are due to Dr. Lewis Williams, the School Medical Officer, who gave your officers every information, and devoted the greater portion of his afternoon to them.

From the information gathered, your Officers are of opinion that, for a very small cost, it would be possible to establish a School Clinic on a small scale, sufficient to deal with necessitous cases.

It is estimated that the initial outlay, including the provision of a microscope, which would be essential, would not exceed £30. If such a Clinic were established the following School diseases only could be treated, viz. :—

Skin Diseases.

Discharging Ears, Noses and Throats.

Sore Eyes.

The question of a dentistry, and of the treatment of defective vision would require separate provision.

The Committee unanimously adopted the following scheme for the Establishment of a Clinic, and the Scheme is now before the Board of Education for their approval.

At the time of writing the Board have intimated that they propose sending down a member of the Medical staff to go into the matter on the spot. It is to be hoped that the Board's approval may be obtained, as the benefit of the suggested treatment of the children will be inestimable.

SCHEME.

That a School Clinic be established in a room in the Committee's offices at the Stamford Road School.

That ordinary school diseases, in necessitous cases, such as sore eyes, discharging ears, noses and throats, and skin affections, be locally treated by the School Medical Officer on Saturday mornings.

That eye cases be treated, and that Dr. Harries Jones, Ophthalmic Surgeon, be appointed an Assistant School Medical Officer, at a salary of £10 10s. per annum, plus 5s. per case treated by him.

That dentistry cases be treated, and that Mr. B. J. Wood, Dental Surgeon, be also appointed an Assistant School Medical Officer, at a salary of £10 10s. per annum, plus 15s. per half day of three hours.

In cases of eye treatment, the Ophthalmic Surgeon to be in attendance at the School Clinic, Stamford Road, on Friday mornings, from one to two hours.

In cases of defective teeth the Dental Surgeon will undertake treatment for three hours per week, at times to be hereafter arranged.

In addition the Lady Inspector to act as School Nurse and assist generally under the supervision of the School Medical Officer.

That necessitous children be also provided with suitable and inexpensive spectacles, free of charge, but only on the authority of the Children's Health Sub-Committee and after full investigation by the Committee's Officers.

That the following articles be purchased for use in the School Clinic :—Microscope, Eye Testing Apparatus, Dental Chair, Dental Engine, necessary drugs, etc., and that certain alterations in the lighting of the room in connection with the treatment of the eye-sight cases be undertaken. Other than the above apparatus, the School Medical Officers will provide their own instruments, etc.

The estimated cost of purchasing the foregoing articles (which, with the exception of Drugs, is an initial cost only) and carrying out the necessary small alterations may be put at from £40 to £50.

With regard to the treatment of children's teeth, it is estimated that about 150 cases can be dealt with in a year (calculated at 40 weeks) and on the advice of the Dental Surgeon it is proposed to limit the operation of the scheme at the outset to children of not more than eight years of age.

All cases of necessitous school children requiring treatment shall only be dealt with on the authority of the Children's Health Sub-Committee, and after full investigation by the Committee's Officers.

In addition, Parents of any school children will be entitled to avail themselves of the arrangement as to the treatment of children's eyes on the same terms.

SCHOOL CANTEEN.

I have attended the canteen from time to time since it was opened. On my first visit there seemed to be a great rush and everyone seemed to think the sooner it was got over the better. There was no one in sufficient authority to instil into the children the necessity of coming to their dinner with clean faces and hands,

in fact all the boys present on that occasion had not washed their faces and hands, many of which were very dirty, the cook with one senior girl and one junior being quite insufficient to attend to anything more than serving out the meals. It is not enough to supply the meals only, something more should be done to make this canteen an education to the children.

I am pleased to say since I spoke to the children they have always washed their faces and hands before coming to the meals. I am of opinion that the elder children should be supplied with knives and forks as well as spoons and taught how to use them properly. For the younger children feeders certainly ought to be given them. On one occasion I found a small boy taking Irish stew with a spoon. He had the spoon in the right hand, while in his left was a nice large soft potato and after taking a bite of it, he dropped it into the plate and then calmly wiped his hand on his clothes. It was impossible at the time for the cook or the senior girl to correct him.

One can hardly expect the Teachers or even the senior girls to undertake the duty of superintending the educational aspects of the canteen. I therefore propose asking some ladies in the town if they would be good enough to visit the canteen say once a week. Several have already expressed their willingness and pleasure to do so as they had no idea such a work was in vogue in Kettering. No doubt some of the ladies will help in other ways, such as giving old dinner napkins which could be used for the younger children as feeders. They might also see their way to give some plants for the table. This splendid opportunity of training the children in cleanly habits both before and at meals has hardly been sufficiently appreciated.

I trust in another year to give a satisfactory report on this subject.

Meals are served at 8.20 and 12.30 each day at the Cookery Centre at Stamford Road Council School. The menu is as follows :

Breakfast each day consists of Currant Bread and Butter, Plain Bread and Butter, Large Cup of Cocoa with Milk and Sugar,

Dinner.

Monday—Lentil Soup with Carrots, Turnips and Onions, Suet Pudding with Treacle.

Tuesday—Irish Stew, Meat, Potatoes and Onions, Rice Pudding.

Wednesday—Pea Soup with Vegetables, Plum Puddings.

Thursday—Beef Puddings with Suet Crust, Potatoes and Turnips.

Friday—Roast Mutton, Yorkshire Pudding, and Mashed Potatoes.

In addition to the above a plentiful supply of Bread is given to the Children each day.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Practically all the cases of Scarlet Fever occurring in the School have been the result of missed cases which were detected at the Medical Inspection.

At Spencer Street early in the year a child was found to be peeling and on enquiry at the home, another child had been in the Hospital and 14 days after coming out developed a bad discharge and no doubt infected the other child who must have been distributing infection to other children when attending school. In April at Rockingham Road School a child was excluded owing to peeling. In September at Stamford Road a child was excluded with a temperature of 100.2 which child was subsequently notified to be suffering from Scarlet Fever. In the same month a child was found to be peeling at St. Mary's. In October the same thing occurred at Park Road.

Two of the above cases had been attended by a doctor and no doubt owing to the mildness of the cases he was unable to say definitely that it was Scarlet Fever and the parents allowed the children to come to school.

In the other cases the parents immediately sent for a doctor who duly notified them as Scarlet Fever.

There was not sufficient evidence in any of the above cases to warrant the authority to undertake a prosecution.

In the appendix will be found the School Attendance Officers' Report which states that the number of children who have been excluded on account either of themselves or their brothers or sisters has been reduced from 2,141 during 1908 to 868 during 1909. This is most satisfactory and bears witness to the zeal and thoroughness of the Teachers, the Lady Sanitary Inspector, and School Attendance Officer.

SCHOOLS.

A tabulated Statement of the Cases of Infectious Diseases which have occurred amongst Scholars during the year 1909.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid Fever.	Erysipelas.
Boys' National ...	6	...	...	...
Church Walk ...	3	...	...	...
Hawthorn Road ...	5	1	...	...
Market Hill ...	1	...	...	...
Park Road ...	16	2	...	...
Rockingham Road	18	...	...	...
Spencer Street ...	5	...	...	...
Stamford Road ...	24	...	1	...
St. Andrew's ...	4	...	...	1
St. Mary's ...	18	1	...	...
Totals ...	100	4	1	1

Table of cases notified by Teachers during 1909.

Schools.	Number of cases.	Chicken Pox.	Ringworm.	Eczema.	Measles.	Verminous Head	Whooping Cough.	Impetigo.	Scarlet Fever.	Mumps.	Ophthalmia.	Dirty or Neglected Appearance.	Diphtheria.	Ear Discharge.	Sick, Etc.	Homes. Fair.	Homes. Moderate or Dirty.
Stamford Rd. Mixed	18	1	8	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	6	8	10
,, ,, Infants	49	28	7	5	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	35	14
Rockingham Rd. Mxd.	33	1	12	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	19	14
,, ,, Infts.	44	7	8	6	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	32	12
Park Road Mixed ..	24	..	11	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	17	7
,, ,, Infants ..	30	2	7	11	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	23	7
Spencer Street Mixed	29	3	3	8	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	8	18	11
,, ,, Infants	38	5	4	18	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	5	20	18
Hawthorn Rd. Mixed	24	3	3	1	2	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	10	22	2
,, ,, Infants	43	26	12	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	41	2
Boys' National ..	8	2	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	1
St. Andrew's Mixed ..	20	1	12	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	7
,, Infants	10	..	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	7
St. Mary's Girls ..	12	..	5	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	2
,, Infants ..	61	18	11	12	1	3	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	11	44	17
Market Hill Girls ..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Church Walk Infants	50	28	1	5	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	39	11
Total of Cases received and first visits paid	497	125	105	101	30	27	10	8	7	4	3	3	2	2	70	354	143

All the above cases were visited by me in their homes immediately after notification. The table shows the number of fresh cases of illness that occurred during the year 1909, exclusive of the cases found by inspection at the Schools. With regard to Chicken Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough and Mumps, first cases only are entered, so that the figures show the number of families affected. The Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria figures represent cases of children sent home from school unwell, who were found, when visited, to be suffering from one or other of these complaints.

Table showing Number of Cases by Inspection at Schools, 1909.

Schools.	Number of Visits to School.	Number of cases.	Verminous Heads.	Dirty or Neglected Appearance.	Eczema.	Ringworm.	Ear Discharge.	Ophthalmia.	Impetigo.	Chicken Pox.	Gangrene.	Sick, Etc.	Homes.	
													Fair.	Moderate or Dirty.
Park Road Infants..	13	20	9	..	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	2	14	16
,, ,, Mixed ..	8	9	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	5
Stamford Rd. Infants	23	66	30	14	5	1	6	2	1	1	..	6	26	40
,, ,, Mixed	12	9	3	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	6
Rockingham Rd. Infs.	21	23	10	5	3	2	..	..	1			2	10	13
,, ,, Mxd.	9	22	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	2
Spencer Street Infants	12	52	9	24	8	1	1	1	..	..	..	8	21	31
,, ,, Mixed	23	25	6	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	12	14	11
Hawthorn Rd. Infants	5	4	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,, ,, Mixed	16	13	7	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	3
St. Mary's Infants ..	19	26	7	2	1	5	1	1	1	..	..	8	18	8
,, Girls'..	9	9	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	3
St. Andrew's Infants	13	13	1	6	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	9
,, Mixed	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1
Boys' National ..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
Church Walk Infants	24	50	33	4	4	2	4	..	..	1	..	2	27	23
Market Hill Girls ..	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
Totals ..	220	348	139	71	37	21	14	7	4	2	1	52	186	162

These cases were found by inspection of the children at the different Schools, and the home of each child has received one or more visits from me. Other children have also been examined at the Schools, but a visit to their homes not being necessary, they are not included in the above table.

TABLE SHEWING THE NUMBER OF ABSENCES OWING TO INFECTIOUS DISEASE,
kindly drawn up by Mr. York, School Attendance Officer.

School,	Scarlet Fever.		Measles.		Chicken Pox.		Ringworm.		Eczema, Etc,		Totals,	
	Children,	Weeks absent.	Children.	Weeks absent.	Children.	Weeks absent,	Children.	Weeks absent.	Children.	Weeks absent.	Children.	Weeks absent.
Hawthorn Rd. Mxd.	14	43	15	24	5	13	5	54	8	25	47	159
Park Road ,,	23	122	2	6	2	6	17	100	15	71½	59	305½
Rockingham Rd. ,,	27	155½	4	6½	3	6½	14	128	18	77	66	373½
Stamford Rd. ,,	27	167	2	6	3	5½	2	6	11	32½	45	217
Spencer St. ,,	11	49	3	5½	3	12	4	36	17	65	38	167½
Boys Ch. of England	15	91	1	2	3	9	3	39½	2	5	24	146½
Market Hill Girls ...	3	13	1	2	3	7	2	8	1	2	10	32
St. Andrew's Mixed	5	21½	2	8	2	7½	15	156	4	29½	28	222½
St. Mary's Girls ...	18	113½	2	4	...	...	5	32	9	39	34	188½
Hawthorn Rd. Infts.	4	32	31	89½	29	109½	14	137	5	22½	83	390½
Park Rd. Infants ...	25	139½	10	40½	2	5	11	98	18	82	66	365
Rockingham Rd. Inf.	16	89½	26	95½	13	34½	12	113½	24	88½	91	421½
Stamford Rd. Infants	26	149½	2	6	23	75½	10	74	17	63½	78	368½
Spencer St. ,,	8	43½	...	...	6	24½	2	9½	27	123	43	200
Church Walk ,,	7	63	...	...	34	108	2	25	28	101½	71	297½
St. Andrew's ,,	3	34	...	...	1	2	6	49	4	17½	14	102½
St. Mary's ,,	15	109½	4	12½	15	55	14	72	23	121	71	370
Totals ...	247	1436	105	308	147	480	138	1137½	231	966	868	4327½

CLOSURE OF SCHOOLS.

I am pleased to record that during 1909 it has not been necessary to recommend the closure of any of the Schools, although towards the end of the year Church Walk Infants, Hawthorn Road Infants, and Rockingham Road Infants had their attendance reduced almost to 50 per cent. owing to the prevalence of chicken pox, measles and colds. The latter however was prevalent throughout the town, no doubt caused by the cold and wet weather.

A most important Memorandum on "The Closure of and Exclusion from School" has been recently issued.

Many of the recommendations in this memorandum have been in force for some years in your district, such as Instructions to Teachers and Parents and Instructions to the Head Teacher, by the Medical Officer of Health, regarding Notifiable Infectious Diseases like Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, &c. Again in the case of non-notifiable diseases such as measles, whooping cough, &c., the Head Teachers promptly notify the Medical Officer of Health any cases occurring in their schools and also give the names of children coming from the infected houses, so that the Lady Inspector can go to the homes at the earliest opportunity and advise the parents to send for a doctor and at the same time leaves a printed leaflet with full instructions how to care for the children in the different diseases.

With regard to the exclusion of scholars, in future any directions or authorisation given by the School Medical Officer with respect to the question of individual scholars on the ground that their exclusion is desirable to prevent the spread of disease must be embodied in a certificate signed by him, and a copy of every certificate must be furnished to the Local Education Authority (Article 53b of the Code of 1908). The Certificate must be produced if required to any Inspector or Officer of the Board of Education's Medical Department.

Closure of Schools. The opinion has prevailed in the minds of some members of the Education Committee as well as some Head

Teachers that a School should be closed on the appearance of a single infectious disease, and certainly if the attendance falls below a certain percentage.

This memorandum, however, gives very definite instructions on this point to the Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officers, that closure can only be advised in circumstances involving imminent risk of an epidemic and not then as a matter of routine, nor unless there be a clear prospect of preventing the spread of infection such as cannot be expected from less comprehensive action and apart from this consideration the Medical Officer of Health is not justified in advising closure to prevent financial loss to the Local Education Authority.

I would most respectfully suggest that your Committee supply a copy of this important memorandum to all your Head Teachers for use and reference in their respective schools.

DISINFECTION.

As in former years all your schools have been thoroughly disinfected by the Sanitary Authority during the Easter, Summer and Christmas holidays.

I am pleased to state at one school the Caretaker on his own initiation used a watering can with a fine rose and sprinkled all the floors with a disinfectant whenever he found a number of children absent from Infectious diseases.

I asked him if he used damp cloths for dusting and he replied he was unable to do that as he had not time.

Might I suggest to your Authority to give orders that the dusting should be done with damp cloths, which have been rung out of some disinfectant. Anything to get rid of or allay the dust in schools is worthy of attention.

PREPARATORY STUDENTS.

TEN CANDIDATES EXAMINED.

1 was quite sound.
3 had weak vision.
2 had slightly enlarged Tonsils, 6 bad teeth.
2 had 1 carious tooth.
1 had 6 carious teeth.
1 had 1 carious tooth and slightly enlarged Cervical Glands.

NEW PUPIL TEACHERS.

EIGHT CANDIDATES WERE EXAMINED.

1 was quite sound.
1 had Apices of Lungs, weak and also was Anæmic.
1 had weak heart and 3 carious teeth.
1 had 4 carious teeth.
2 had 3 carious teeth.
2 had 2 carious teeth.

One Female teacher was examined three times who was suffering from Tachycardia before permission was granted to commence her duties.

One Female teacher was examined after a serious illness before being allowed to commence her duties.

During the ensuing year I propose to re-examine—

I. All those children suffering from serious defects and for whom special cards have been written out; commencing on January 25th—

II. All children transferred from the Infant to the Mixed Department.

III. All children between the age of 10 and 11 years.

IV. All children entering the schools and those who propose leaving school.

V. Re-examination of those children suffering from serious defects.

If this arrangement can be carried out in the following years, every child will then have been medically examined 4 times during its school life.

I should like to thank Miss Cohen and Mr. York for their loyal help in the work of Medical Inspection, especially in the matter of following up cases to their homes and supplying me with useful information.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN ALLISON,

Medical Officer.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICER'S REPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Kettering Education Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

During the year 1909 ten meetings of the School Attendance Sub-Committee have been held; 95 notices, dealing with 138 children were issued, requesting parents to attend a Meeting of the Sub-Committee in consequence of the irregular attendance or absence of their children, and these cases have been fully dealt with by the Sub-Committee. 149 reports on individual cases have also been submitted. 325 warning notices have been issued.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE RETURNS.

Monthly Returns as to School Attendance are supplied to each Member of the Committee, to the Managers of the Non-Provided Schools, and to the Schools.

The Return is based on every day the School is open, and every scholar on the roll of the School, and includes all Public Elementary Schools within the Parish of Kettering.

The following summary shows the average figures for the past nine years :—

Year.	Accommodation (at end of year).	Average number on Books.	Average Attendance.	Average yearly percentage.
1901	5,871	5801.18	5193.11	90.
1902	5,871	5930.23	5331.75	90.
1903	6,479	5977.25	5419.68	90.6
1904	6,439	6061.44	5520.72	91.8
1905	6,629	6009.05	5482.02	91.2
1906	6,629	6089.66	5612.91	92.1
1907	6,570	6057.06	5461.65	90.39
1908	6,400	5870.09	5251.27	89.45
1909	6,263	5887.78	5350.02	90.86

TOTAL EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES.

Total Exemption Certificates have during the year been issued as follows :—

485 Certificates to children in respect of previous due attendance on reaching 13 years of age.

3 to children who had passed Standard VII. at the Labour Certificate Examination.

90 to children who had reached 14 years of age.

Making a total of 578.

In 1908 the total number of Certificates issued was 533.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

Out of the 485 cases in which Certificates of previous due attendance have been issued, the Certificates of employment show that the children have been engaged in work as follows :—

Boot and Shoe Trade	156
Clothing Trade	13
Engineering	10
Office Work	8
Hairdressing	6
Dressmaking and Millinery	7
Domestic work, nursing, etc.	155
Errand boys and newsboys	99
Various	31
Total	485

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

During the year 29 summonses (compared with 28 in 1908) have been issued.

A fine of 5/- was imposed in 16 cases; 10/- in three cases; 14/- in three cases; 15/- in two cases; and £1 in two cases. In two cases attendance orders were granted and one lad was committed to the Litchfield Truants' School.

The 29 summonses represent cases in respect of the irregular attendance, or absence, of 38 children.

TRUANT AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

At the present time only one boy is away at a Truant School, viz., Harry Pursglove who is still detained at the Midland Truants School, Litchfield; whilst Charles Harold Humphries and Ernest Hughes are now at home on licence, on condition that they make satisfactory attendance at school.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious ailments have not been so numerous as during 1908.

Every case of suspected infectious disease is notified by the Head Teacher to the School Medical Officer, who is thus put in touch with the different cases as they crop up; a system of notification from the Medical Officer as to the period during which such children should remain absent from School has also been adopted.

Owing to the Medical Inspection and early notification of suspected cases of Infectious disease, it is gratifying to know that the number of children who have been excluded on account either of themselves or their brothers or sisters suffering from Infectious Diseases has been reduced from 2,141 (during 1908) to 868 during 1909.

The number of weeks during which children have been compulsorily absent from School owing to the same cause has been reduced from 9,223 to 4,327.

Disease.	Number of Children.	Number of weeks' absence.
Scarlet Fever...	247	1,436
Measles	105	308
Chicken Pox	147	480
Ringworm	138	1,137½
Eczema, &c.	231	966
Totals	868	4,327½

PROVISION OF MEALS TO NECESSITOUS SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Under the auspices of the Children's Health Sub-Committee, Breakfast and Dinner have been supplied to a certain number of children on every school day throughout the year; the total number of meals supplied during the year amounting to 14,706.

The Cookery Centre at the Stamford Road Schools was opened from 11th January to 25th June, and from 15th November to 23rd December; the average number of children served with meals being 46.8.

During the summer months—from 2nd July to 12th November, the meals were supplied at the Cross Keys Coffee Tavern. the average number served being 10.4.

The total average number in attendance for each meal throughout the year was 34.6.

The largest number at any one time was for week ended 29th January, when over 100 children were in daily attendance. The smallest number was during July, when only six children were present.

The total number of families supplied with meals during the year was 66.

During the Christmas holidays one meal per day was provided for about 68 children, a special subscription list being opened for the purpose.

On Christmas day a special repast, in keeping with the day, was kindly provided by the Fuller Young Men's Bible Class, also a Tea on Boxing Day.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

STEPHEN YORK,

School Attendance Officer.

Kettering, 31st December, 1909.